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No. 22,217 號集拾百式千式萬式第 日世月捌年己己 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929. 叁拜禮 日式月拾年九廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 8th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous Time-Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	11.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35												
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49	8.14	8.39	9.24	10.09	10.19	11.24	2.40	3.39	4.39	5.49	7.44												
Shatin Dep.	7.01	8.26	8.51	9.36	10.21	10.31	11.36	2.52	3.51	4.51	6.00	7.55												
Tai Po Dep.	7.15	8.40	9.05	9.40	10.25	10.35	11.40	3.06	4.05	5.05	6.14	8.09												
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.20	8.45	9.10	9.45	10.30	10.40	11.45	3.11	4.10	5.10	6.19	8.14												
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.55	9.20	9.55	10.40	10.50	11.55	3.21	4.20	5.20	6.29	8.24												
Shung Shui Dep.	7.35	9.00	9.25	10.00	10.45	10.55	12.00	3.26	4.25	5.25	6.34	8.29												
Shun-chun Arr.	7.41	9.06	9.31	10.06	10.51	11.01	12.06	3.32	4.31	5.31	6.40	8.35												
Canton Arr.	12.05							7.12																

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 M.	No. 1 P.M.	No. 2 P.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 4 P.M.	No. 5 P.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 M.
Canton Dep.				8.10									8.25											
Shun-chun Dep.	7.17	8.03	10.34	11.27	11.47	2.53	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07														
Shung Shui Dep.	7.25	8.11	10.42	11.35	11.55	3.01	4.48	5.54	6.49	7.24														
Fanning Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.47	11.40	12.00	3.06	4.53	5.58	6.53	7.28														
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.40	8.25	10.57	11.50	12.10	3.17	5.04	6.09	7.04	7.39														
Tai Po Dep.	7.44	8.29	11.01	11.54	12.14	3.21	5.08	6.13	7.08	7.43														
Shatin Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	12.07	12.27	3.35	5.22	6.27	7.22	7.57														
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	12.21	12.41	3.49	5.36	6.41	7.36	8.11														
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.32	12.25	12.45	3.54	5.41	6.46	7.41	8.16														

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EXCURSION TO MACAO: On SUNDAY, 6th OCTOBER. S.S. "SUI TAI" Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 A.M., and from Macao at 4.00 P.M.

THE WAILING WALL IN JERUSALEM.

CAUSE OF THE CLASH OF CREEDS: RELIC OF KING SOLOMON.

DRIED-UP SPRINGS OF TOLERANCE.

RIVAL CLAIMS TO HOLY PLACES.

The Wailing Wall (the Kithul Ma'arbe or Western Wall of the Jews), where occurred the episodes which produced the explosion in Palestine, is, as Holy Places go in that country, of no great age. Its stones, it is true, may well have been laid under the eye of King Solomon, but the custom of wailing has grown up since the Crusades. For antiquity as a Holy Place it ranks after such immemorial objects of veneration as the Oak of Mamre, the Rock of Sacrifice, or the Tomb of Abraham.

The Wailing Wall is, however, much more closely connected in the minds of pious Jews with the former greatness of their race than any of these because it is an actual relic of King Solomon and because no pious Jew will approach the Rock of Sacrifice for fear of treading upon the forbidden site of the Holy of Holies, states an exchange.

So far back as can be remembered the narrow little courtyard, some 25 feet wide, at the bottom of the Wailing Wall, has been a *cul-de-sac* and everybody has the right to go into it, but the Wall itself, the pavement in front of the Wall, and the houses which overlook the court are the property of a Moslem Waqf, or pious foundation.

A Moslem pious foundation may be, and frequently is, put to ordinary lay uses, just as a house may be owned in England by a Cathedral Chapter and leased for use as a shop or cinema. Many Moslem Waqfs were originally constituted in order to preserve family property from the rapacity of the Sovereign, as they were, while being nominally devoted to the upkeep of some mosque, college, charity, or for the benefit of the Holy Cities of Mecca and Al Medina, burdened with a perpetual pension in favour of the founder's heirs or nominees.

Thus a Waqf may be a really pious foundation or a sort of family entail with only a formal semblance of piety about it.

A New Thoroughfare.

While the courtyard was a *cul-de-sac* there was no great difficulty about accommodating those Jews who daily came in ones or twos, or in scores upon the Sabbath, to stand on the Moslem pavement and lean against the Moslem Wall which used to be King Solomon's, but recently the Moslems have built some staircases through their property so that one of the doors which previously only led into one of the houses giving on to the courtyard now opens into a passage-way which connects the courtyard with the Bab al Magharibe, one of the entrances to the Haram-ash-Sherif, to the south, and a good deal higher up.

This means that the courtyard in front of the Wailing Wall has been converted into a thoroughfare for Moslems (as there is no particular reason to suppose that the passages and staircases through the Moslem houses at the south end of the courtyard are open as a right of way for Christians or Jews). The stairs and passage have been built subject to the building regulations now in force in Jerusalem, and have, therefore, official sanction.

Indeed, it is difficult to see how their construction could have been forbidden by the authorities without arousing indignation, and justifiably, protests from the Moslems.

The Jews, however, maintain that the thoroughfare for Moslems has been created with the deliberate intention of facilitating an increase in the volume of perfectly legal traffic through the courtyard in hopes of thereby annoying the Jews engaged in their devotions at the Wall. To people in Europe, who

have been brought up to consider it the height of bad form to disturb other people while at their prayers, this may seem a curious proceeding.

In Jerusalem, however, it is still regrettably almost common form to do this, and innumerable cases can be quoted of grown-up and outwardly respectable laymen and ecclesiastics of a variety of creeds, Churches, sects, races, and communities behaving in Holy Places in a way which would be considered in England disgraceful, even on the part of spiteful and ill-bred children.

There may be something in the atmosphere of Jerusalem which seems to dry up the springs of tolerance and sweet reasonableness in the breasts of those who live there for any length of time, and the same atmosphere of religious, sectarian, and racial antagonism makes nearly everybody regard the *status quo* as a thing which must at all costs be preserved so far as everybody else is concerned.

But to be undermined and altered if possible for the benefit of themselves.

Since the British occupation the *status quo* has been almost static, except that one or two new Holy Places have arisen here and there, but in times past the transfer of rights, privileges, and users, or even of the possession of whole shrines from one community to another, was not unknown.

For example, the Church of Georgia, once very well represented in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, had, in the period of distress and political eclipse into which the former Kingdom of Georgia passed, to part with all its rights and possessions, the Church of Abyssinia, under the influence of financial pressure, had to surrender all its property inside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and only retaining the right to use the outside of the roof of the Chapel of Saint Helena.

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE HONGKONG

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Diary of Coming Events.

To-day (October 2.) Auctions: Lammer Bros. property ("Winton," Bowen Road), 2 p.m. Sailors' and Soldiers' Home: Christian Hour, 8.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "Man, Woman, and Wife." Star Theatre: "Laugh, Clown, Laugh." World Theatre: "Big Parade." Lawn Bowls: Craigengower C.C. v. Shanghai. Polo (Finals, Lady Stubbs' Cup): Somerset v. Typhoons, 4.30 p.m. Hockey: Club v. K.O.S.B., U.S.R.C., 5.15 p.m. Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Tides: High, 8.53 a.m. and 9.39 p.m.; Low, 2.24 a.m. and 3.19 p.m.

Thursday (October 3.) Queen's Theatre: "Tide of Empire." Star Theatre: "A Sailor's Sweetheart" and Torcats Roosters. World Theatre: "Ancient Mariner." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Lawn Bowls: Civil Service v. Shanghai. Tides: High, 9.46 a.m. and 9.59 p.m.; Low, 3.09 a.m. and 3.48 p.m.

Friday (October 4.) Children Fellowship: Meeting, Helens May Institute, 10.30 a.m. Lawn Bowls: Shanghai v. Police R.C. Queen's Theatre: "Tide of Empire." Star Theatre: "A Sailor's Sweetheart" and Torcats Roosters. World Theatre: "Ancient Mariner." Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Golf: Captain's Cup. Baseball: Hong Kong B.C. v. South China. Queen's Theatre: Tide of Empire. Star Theatre: A Sailor's Sweetheart and Torcats Roosters. World Theatre: Ancient Mariner. European Malls: Europe, via Marseilles, 9.30 a.m. (Haruna Maru). Tides: High, 11.22 a.m. and 10.07 p.m.; Low, 4.30 a.m. and 4.41 p.m.

Sunday (October 6.) 19th After Trinity. Tea Dance, Repulse Bay Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Golf: Captain's Cup. Baseball: Filipinos v. Kiasaras. Lawn Bowls: Recreation v. Shanghai. Queen's Theatre: Lonesome. Star Theatre: The Gay Retreat and Torcats Roosters. World Theatre: Cohen's and Kelly's in Paris. Tides: High, 12.10 p.m. and 10.55 p.m.; Low, 5.20 a.m. and 5.2 p.m.

Monday (October 7.) Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Meeting, Cathedral Hall, 5.30 p.m. Dinner Dances: H.K. Hotel, Peninsula, and Repulse Bay Hotels, 8.30 p.m. Lawn Bowls: Government House v. Shanghai. Star Theatre: "The Gay Retreat" and Torcats Roosters. World Theatre: "Cohen's and Kelly's in Paris." Tides: High, 1.02 p.m. and 11.15 p.m.; Low, 6.6 a.m. and 5.19 p.m.

Tuesday (October 8.) Lawn Bowls: Kowloon Bowling Green v. Shanghai. Dinner Dances: Hong Kong Hotel, Repulse Bay Hotel, and Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m. Queen's Theatre: "The Lion and the Mouse." Star Theatre: "Faust." World Theatre: "Girls Gone Wild."

COST OF AVIATION
CRASHES.ACCIDENT IN U.S. NAVY
MEANS LOSS OF
\$200,000.

MOSTLY DUE TO SPINS.

The average cost of a fatal aeroplane accident in which a naval aviator is involved is \$200,000, says an article in the current *Journal of the Society of Automotive Engineers*. The cost included the expense of training the naval aviator whose life is lost in the crash, the cost of the plane he wrecks and the pension which must be paid to his family.

The majority of fatal accidents in naval aviation are due to spins, which may occur to the most experienced and versatile pilots. Lieutenant Harper points out. Military pilots fly all kinds of aeroplanes, military planes being purposely "cracky," he explained. Very few of the fatal spins result from "blind" flying, he says. A spin is a manoeuvre consisting of a combination of roll and yaw, with the longitudinal axis of the aeroplane inclined steeply downward," explained Lieutenant Harper. "The aeroplane descends in a helix or spiral of large pitch and very small radius, the upper side of the aeroplane being on the inside of the helix and the angle of attack on the inner wing being maintained at an extremely large value.

Automatic wind slots are used to maintain lateral stability beyond normal stall. This stability assists in control and is of assistance in landing on aircraft carriers or in restricted areas.

The United States Navy Department has conducted many experiments with wing slots of various types. A Vought Corsair was put into both normal and flat spins and when the slots were unlocked they opened with a bang and brought the plane out of the spin. "In another recent test an aeroplane was put into a 'snap stall' at 10,000 feet altitude and was whipped into a very fast and smooth power spin. After about thirty turns, the plane went into a flat spin, but was brought out at 3,000 feet, when it was safely leveled off."

TWO DRIVERS CENSURED.

GRIL KILLED AFTER COLLISION
BETWEEN A COACH
AND CAR.

The driver of a motor-coach and the driver of a private car was censured by the jury at an inquest held at Greenwich on Grace Muriel Jones, aged fourteen, of Gurdons-road, Charlton, who was knocked down and killed when the motor-coach ran on the heat after a collision between the two vehicles at the Blackheath cross roads.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and added that, in their opinion, both drivers made serious errors of judgment and were guilty of gross negligence in failing to obey a road warning to travel slowly. They considered that a more effective system of traffic control was imperative at the crossing.

MOTOR NOTES.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF
A FAMOUS FIRM.

Of the many events which pass unnoticed in the motoring world there is one which is not yet too late to recall—the Diamond Jubilee of the Humber concern. For it is now over 60 years since old Tom Humber, a Nottingham mechanic, made his bicycle. Can any other company show a record of continuous manufacture for so long a period?

Tom Humber's first bicycle was far removed from the cycles of to-day. It was a bone-shaker in real earnest, and was known as a "Dandy-Horse." This machine, which took two months to build, had iron tyres on wooden wheels. It was, however, the fore-runner of the "ordinary" cycle, nicknamed the "Penny-Farthing" on account of its huge front wheel and tiny rear wheel.

In discussing Humber's Diamond Jubilee, it is singularly apt that reference should be made to the first Diamond frame cycle—the cycle of to-day—invented and built by Tom Humber. This very machine, which the manufacturer himself rode until his death, is now in the Castle Museum, Nottingham, where it is shown as an object of exceptional interest and a permanent relic of early bicycle construction.

Thriving years followed the introduction of the "Safety" cycle, and in 1880 we find the catalogue of "Humber & Co., Ltd." (with a London depot), detailing a large range of models. Several of these were equipped with "anti-vibrators" to the front forks. Examination of the mechanical details of these devices shows that they were no less than spring forks—to disappear, later, from the pedal cycle, but to be standardised throughout the world on motor cycles. The prices of the machines, incidentally, were in the neighbourhood of £20; allowing for the cost of living in the 'nineties, this is roughly equivalent to the present price of a Humber motor cycle.

If not actually the first British manufacturer to market a motor car, Humber were certainly among the earliest, and were the only firm with so long an experience of road vehicles. The first car, a 5 h.p. Humberette, was introduced in 1900, and in 1910, when the founder of the firm died, several then up-to-date models were made. In 1914 Humber were manufacturing a very popular 10 h.p. car, but on the outbreak of hostilities the works were reorganised for the production of fuses, shells, aero engines and, later, complete aeroplanes.

Since 1918 the history of the concern is known to most motorists, if only by the excellent cars, motor cycles and cycles giving service in all parts of the world. The 1929 range of cars, consisting as it does

(Continued on next column).

MOTORIST OBJECTS TO
"MR."COURT CLAIM TO BE
"ESQUIRE."

Thomas D'Oyley Bulkeley, of Flanders-mansions, Bedford Park, who appeared at Brighton Police Court to answer summonses for failing to stop his car in response to police signals in Preston-circus and Grand-parade, asked why, in letters written to him concerning the case, he had been addressed as "Mr."

"When the King's Secretary addresses me it is Thomas D'Oyley Bulkeley, Esq.," he said. "Can you account for the difference?" The magistrates clerk: "I do not think it is necessary to account for it, but can you tell us why you did not appear to answer the summonses on July 29?"

Bulkeley explained that he mistook the date. He pleaded not guilty to the summonses, and added, "I did not see any signal, but I heard a vulgar voice behind me."

It was stated that a policeman chased Bulkeley's car, caught hold of the hood, and swung himself over the footboard. Bulkeley said, when cautioned, "I did not expect to find a constable like a monkey up a tree."

Bulkeley said that he would make a statement. Bulkeley refused to take the oath, saying: "I rather object to dragging in the name of the Deity in such circumstances."

He protested against the way in which he said he had been treated by the police, and alleged that a constable attempted to drag him from his car.

Bulkeley was fined 40s. on the two summonses.

MECHANISING THE ARMY.

The seventeenth repeat order from the British War Office for eighteen Gray 3-ton subsidy type chassis has now been completed, and the chassis have recently been delivered.

Of 9 h.p. four-cylinder, and 16 and 20 h.p. six-cylinders, is in keeping with the company's reputation. A proof of the increasing popularity of these cars is found in the fact that a few weeks after Easter saw a production which was a record in the history of the company.

Six years ago Tom Humber built bone-shakers in a Nottingham shed; to-day, the works of Humber, Ltd., in Coventry, cover upwards of 24 acres of ground. The Diamond Jubilee has come and gone, leaving behind it a record of which any manufacturer might well be proud.

TYRE WEAR AND
ITS CAUSES.SPECIAL MACHINE
PATENTED.

Interesting data about tyre wear and its causes is provided by Mr. L. J. Lambourn, M.Sc., A.Inst.P., A.I.R.I. (Se.), of the Fort Dunlop Research Laboratory.

There is considerable difficulty in obtaining definite data about tyre wear if the research is confined to tyre service on the road. In comparing one tyre with another, speed, the type of driving, the type of car, the kind of road surface, the weather, the air temperature, all vary so much that it is not easy to get accurate results.

In order to wipe out all these variables, a special machine has been developed and patented in which conditions representative of rough roads, wet roads, roads covered with dust, quick acceleration, wheel spin, high temperature, can all be reproduced and controlled.

The relation between abrasion, or wear of tyres, and slip, which, of course, is always taking place when tyres are running, can be quite accurately determined.

Approximately, the rate of wear increases not in direct ratio to the slip, but rather as the square of it up to values of about 25 per cent. About that value, the relation is approximately linear.

As showing the accuracy with which the machine and road results can be compared, samples of the actual treads of tyres were made into test wheels while the real tyres were run under average conditions and the rate of wear of the tyre on the road, and on the machine was compared.

The value of a hundred being taken to represent the standard tread compound, the following results were obtained:—

Relative Wear.	
On the Road.	On Machine.
100	100
130	130
142	150
225	200
323	95
117	117
92	92

Other tests, on the road, showed that one tyre on a car ran 8,400 miles during December to March while another, used during April, May and June, ran only 6,000 miles. Another test, in which two exactly similar tyres were run at the same period on the rear wheels of two cars of the same type, showed that the rate of wear on the one run on rough roads was twice that of the other, run on tarmac.

Two tyres were again run on the rear wheels of a touring car and a sports car respectively. The tyre on the touring car ran for 5,000 miles under average conditions, but the other tyre was worn to this same extent after running only 335 miles at an average of 90 m.p.h. on a racing track.

Considering fast touring speeds, the rate of tread wear on tyres which average 50 m.p.h. was found to be about 0.17 m.m. per 1,000 miles and this is about twice the rate of wear of tyres run at an average speed of 30 m.p.h. Above 65 m.p.h. the increase in wear is very rapid.

Excessive toe-in has a very bad effect and it has been found that a toe-in of an $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch should not be exceeded, otherwise the tyre will not last its full life. A tyre run with a toe-in of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch was nearly worn out after 3,700 miles. Another with a toe-in of 1-16 inch has run 9,000 miles and is not yet nearly worn out.

Tests made for wheel slip with a motor cycle combination showed that on a cross country run at normal speeds there was a total slip of only 14 per cent., but on a rough road a short run at 62 m.p.h. gave a slip of 44 per cent. By fiercely engaging the clutch for rapid acceleration a slip of 18 per cent. was obtained. In a similar "gateway," measuring the slip on the first 33 yards only, it amounted to the very high figure of 48 per cent. If the slip be doubled, four times the amount of tread rubber will be worn away.

It is of interest to note how the wear of tyres varies according to the season of the year, partly due to the temperature and partly due to the wetness or dryness. For instance, the rate of wear of a large quantity of tyres in July of three successive years was 9/10 m.m. per thousand miles, while in January of the corresponding years, it was only 4/10 m.m. per thousand miles.

WOMAN CHASES HER
"BEST BOY."FIVE POUNDS FINE FOR
DANGEROUS DRIVING.

The plea that she was chasing her "best boy" was put forward by Norma Conyers Lindsey, of Long Acre, London, who, at Canterbury Police Court was fined £5, with £1 10s. costs, for driving her motor car dangerously at Canterbury.

Lindsay failed to obey a constable's signal at the cross roads, and he recognised her five days later, when she gave the following explanation:—

"I remember. I must admit that I was dangerously driving. I was driving under great provocation. You remember the car I was chasing. My best boy was in it. He was supposed to be in the north of England."

I suddenly saw him when I was at the Milton Bridge. I called to him, but he did not acknowledge me, so I turned my car round and chased him through your town.

Lindsay did not appear, but she wrote admitting the offence. Her licence was suspended for six months.

"CUTTING IN" DEATH.

CORONER'S COMMENT ON
JURY'S "KINDLY VIEW."

"I think the jury took a kindly view of the matter. You were cutting in, and why you wanted to get past I do not know. If I had anything to do with the case you would not drive again for six months."

These remarks were addressed by Dr. Ambrose, the coroner, to Herbert Charles Langley, a motorist, of Church Road, Harold Wood, at an inquest held at Whipps Cross Hospital on Frederick Charles Haynes, aged twenty-two, of Park Grove Road, Leytonstone.

Mr. Haynes was cycling towards Stratford, when Mr. Langley's car came round the side of a tramcar, knocked him down, and killed him. The jury, returning a verdict of "Accidental death," expressed the opinion that Mr. Langley committed an error of judgment in passing the stationary tram-car.

A £40 MOTOR-CAR.

PACKING CASE AS GARAGE.

The aeroplane manufacturer, Mr. James V. Martin, has invented a tiny motor-car for two persons, which he claims to be unique. Arrangements are now being made to produce it in large quantities and sell it by mail for £40 or less.

The car has neither chassis nor frame-axles nor springs. The wheels are independently mounted with universal joints in hubs for maintaining connection with the power and steering mechanisms. Springs are eliminated by suspending wheels with "aviator cord," like the wheels of aeroplanes. The device is said to prevent a rebound when the wheels strike bumps in the road. A newspaper reporter, who rode in the car while it travelled at more than 30 miles an hour over a rough road and a lesser speed over open fields, said he had never been jolted from his seat.

The car is much smaller than any other now on the market. It weighs only 600lb., and has a wheelbase of 60in., or 15in. shorter than that of the Austin Seven—the manufacture of which is just being begun in the United States—and 34in. shorter than that of the "Model A" Ford, which is still the smallest car turned out in America. It is proposed to ship it in a weatherproof packing-case hinged on one side, which can be used as a garage. The inventor claims that the car can cover 50 miles on a gallon of petrol, and that apart from the engine it is so simple in construction that it will rarely need repairs.

He was examined by a surgeon who found him sober. When he was about to leave Inspector Eliot told him: "I have not done with you yet. I will charge you for negligent driving."

After the "evidence of another man, who was in accused's car at the time of the accident, the magistrate discharged the accused on both counts but expressed the belief that Inspector Eliot in ordering the accused to remove his cigar acted in good faith.

OFFENDING CIGAR.

SEQUEL TO MOTOR CAR
COLLISION.

Kuala Lumpur.—That a European inspector who was investigating a traffic offence first ordered him to remove his cigar and then snatched it away himself was the allegation made in the Police Court before Mr. Nash, by Mr. V. Chelladorai, a Government pensioner, who was charged with careless driving and with being drunk.

The Hon. Mr. A. S. Bailey, who defended, referring to the evidence for the prosecution, already given, said that the charge of drunkenness had not been proved. The accused had been roughly treated by Inspector Eliot and was consequently nervous. The inspector had an idea that the accused was drunk, but the accused was capable of driving the accident to the Campbell Road Police Station. The inspector not being satisfied sent the accused to hospital where he was, passed as sober. Counsel asked the magistrate to throw out the evidence of the traffic constable, who stated that the accused was driving at 25 miles an hour. The damage caused by the collision was very slight and the accused could not have been driving at that speed. Counsel suggested that the Traffic Department should take steps to prevent people driving at 25 miles an hour on a road where the speed limit was only 10.

The Magistrate thought there was a prima facie case to answer.

The accused, in his evidence, stated that he had served the Government for 25 years. He got his driving licence in 1913 and it had never been endorsed and he had never met with an accident before. When the accident happened he was on his way to Setapak. Near the Coliseum theatre he saw a car suddenly coming out of the car stand to the road and then stop. Accused tried to pass it from behind when the stationary car suddenly backed and his mudguard was slightly dented. Some policemen came on the scene and they said that the other driver was to blame. A European in civilian dress, whom he afterwards found was Inspector Eliot, arrived on the scene soon after. He came up to the accused and ordered him to remove his cigar from his mouth. The accused was reluctant to do so and the inspector snatched it away. The accused was later taken to the Campbell Road Police Station and from there to the hospital.

(Continued on preceding column).

It goes on and on . . . and on

Have you ever watched water gliding smoothly and effortlessly beneath a bridge, never checking, never stopping but going on and on? That is how an Austin travels.

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Coupe... ..\$1,690
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The
NEW OLYMPIAN

The building of The Milwaukee Road thru this rugged mountain range was a notable engineering feat. From many points on the climb wonderful bird's eyes give vivid impressions of the difficulties which they overcame. "Going over the hill" in the days of steam was a task indeed, but the electric locomotive makes easy work of it—and gives you who use the new Olympian a comfort and a pleasure in mountain scenery, hitherto unknown on railway journeys.

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HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

I do not know, I do not care.
How far it is to anywhere;
I only know that where I'm not
Is always an alluring spot.

"What nice little boys you are.
And how old are you?"
"Twelve years old."
"But you can't be that old."
"Yes, six years apiece."

Ester: "One of my girl friends
is here at the bench looking for her
husband."
Richard: "What's his name?"
Ester: "Oh, she doesn't know
yet."

"My uncle gave me Einstein's
'Relativity' for a birthday pre-
sent."
"Have you read it yet?"
"No, I am waiting for the film
to be released."

Colonel (as examinations begin):
"Well, young man, the next time
I see you, I hope you'll be a lieut-
enant."
Candidate: "Thank you, sir.
The same to you, sir."

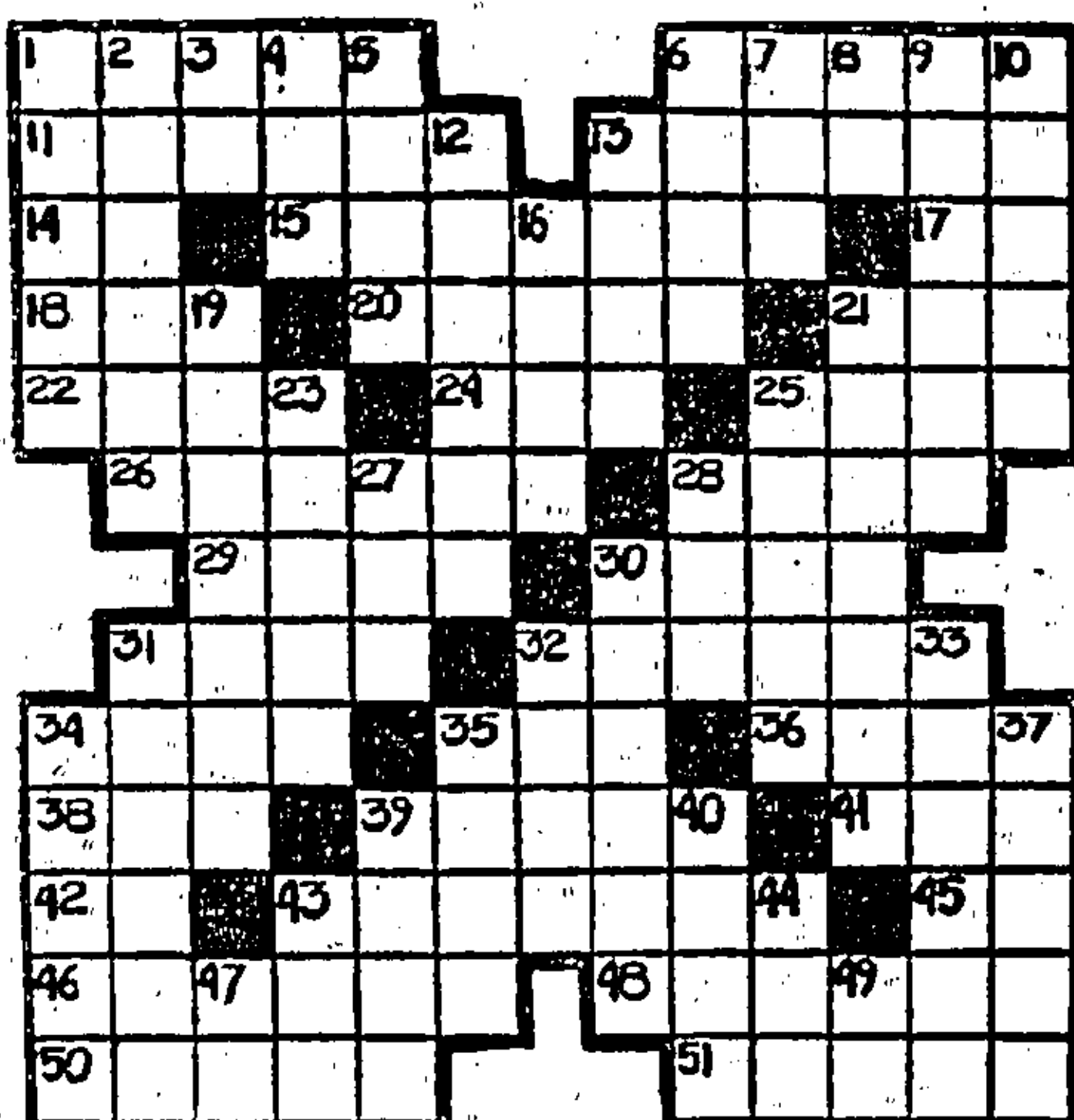
Sammy (aged seven): "Mamma,
can I have some more puddin'?"
Mother: "No, Sammy, you've
had enough."
Sammy: "But, Mother, I don't
want enough. I want too much."

Country Postman: "An' believe
me, mum, I've got t' walk over
three miles to the farm to deliver
this."
Lady: "It is annoying. It
would almost be better to send it
by post."

"Do you keep powder here?" asked
the city young lady at the vil-
lage stores.
"Yes, madam," said the shop-
keeper. "Washing, baking, cus-
tard, plate, face, tooth, insect, and
gun!"

Joke Writer's Wife: "John,
dear, will you suggest some comedy
situations for our annual club
play?"
John Writer: "Don't bother me.
I'm too busy writing jokes to think
up anything funny."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

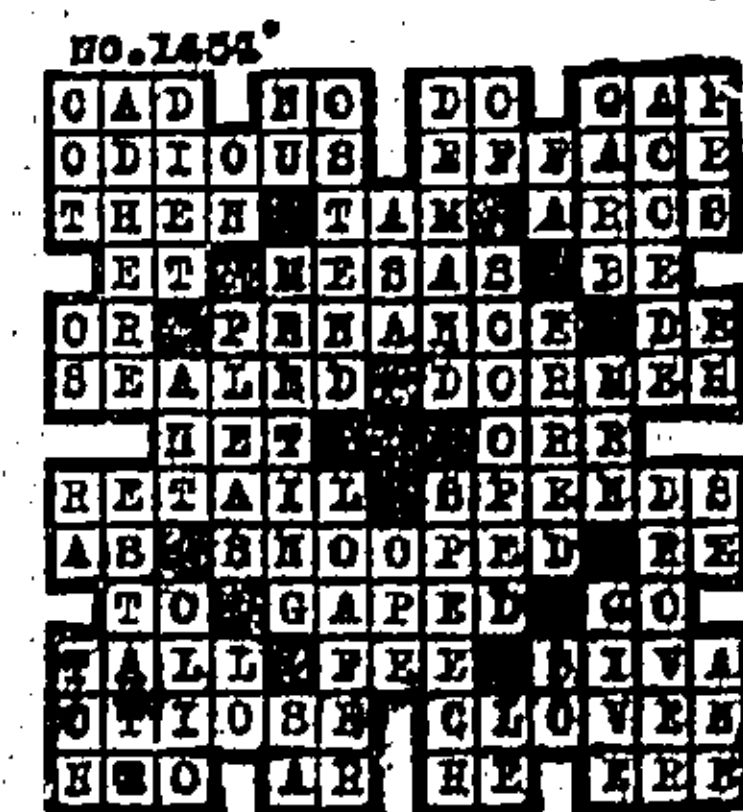


- Horizontal.
- 1.—Abetted.
 - 6.—To annoy.
 - 11.—Not so wealthy.
 - 13.—Malarial poison.
 - 14.—Italian river.
 - 15.—Flashier.
 - 17.—Exists.
 - 18.—Type units.
 - 20.—Outbreaks.
 - 21.—Metallic rock.
 - 22.—Souks.
 - 24.—Born.
 - 25.—Pouches.
 - 26.—Plunges.
 - 28.—The two.
 - 29.—To praise.
 - 30.—Sentence.
 - 31.—Affection.
 - 32.—Prepared.
 - 34.—Solitary.
 - 35.—To achieve.
 - 38.—To travel by ship.
 - 39.—Possessive pronoun.
 - 41.—A constellation.
 - 42.—Musical note.
 - 43.—Red gems.
 - 45.—Toward.
 - 46.—European country.
 - 48.—Fish nets.
 - 50.—Crisp cookies.
 - 51.—Arrogance.

- Vertical.
- 1.—Higher.
 - 2.—Jodged.
 - 3.—Boxing match.
 - 4.—Unit of energy.
 - 5.—Beloved.
 - 6.—Units.
 - 7.—Organ.
 - 8.—While.
 - 9.—To defame.
 - 10.—Relieves.
 - 12.—Wrecked.
 - 13.—Small particle.
 - 16.—Performs.
 - 19.—Trailing branches.
 - 21.—Breakfast dish.
 - 23.—Bland.
 - 25.—Kinds.
 - 27.—To petition.
 - 29.—Colours slightly.
 - 31.—Healing medicine.
 - 32.—North European.
 - 34.—Ate by rule.
 - 35.—Walks haltingly.
 - 36.—One under guardianship.
 - 37.—Untied.
 - 39.—Interdictions.
 - 40.—Stride.
 - 43.—Opening.
 - 44.—Address of respect.
 - 47.—Musician note.
 - 49.—Symbol for nickel.

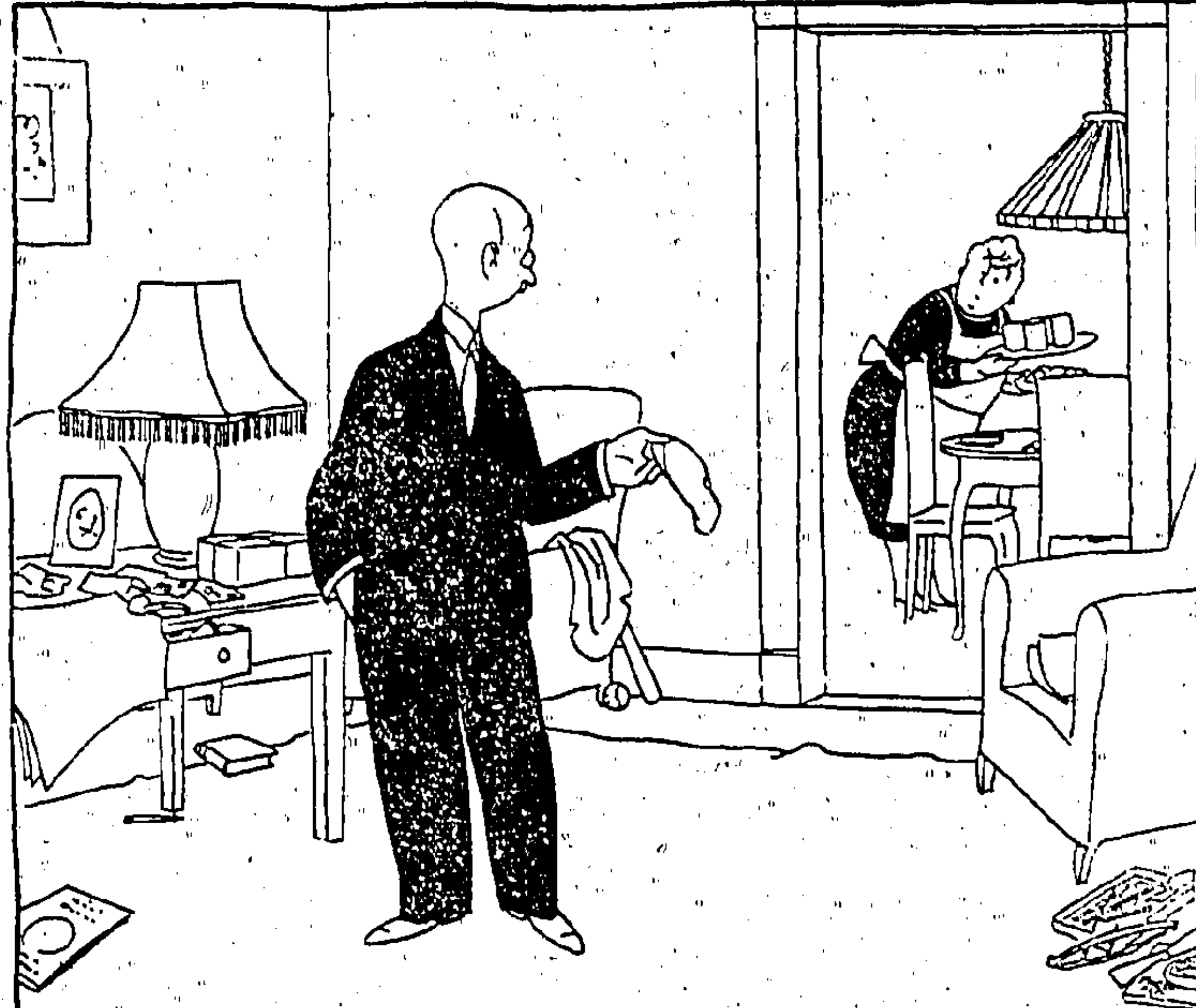
This puzzle took 24 minutes to
solve. See how long it will take
you to solve it.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



THE WORLD AT ITS WORST

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



WITH GUESTS EXPECTED ANY MINUTE AND
DINNER BEHINDHAND YOU ASK YOUR HUSBAND
TO STRAIGHTEN UP THE LIVING-ROOM, AND
FIVE MINUTES LATER FIND HIM WANDERING AMLESSLY
ABOUT, WONDERING WHAT HE'D BETTER DO WITH JUNIOR'S CAP

SOVIET MOBILISA-
TION DENIED.

RUMOURS FROM MONGOLIA.

RUSSIA'S INFLUENCE
EXAGGERATED.

[United Press.]

Peking.—Traders with Outer
Mongolia, who have recently returned
from that isolated region, regard
with amusement the report from
Chinese sources in Manchuria that
the Soviet Government of Outer
Mongolia has mobilized all males
between 20 and 40 years of age, and
has ordered two cavalry divisions
commanded by Soviet officers to
move toward the frontier.

These traders, among the few
foreigners familiar with conditions
in Outer Mongolia, declare that
there is no "Soviet Government of
Outer Mongolia," that there is no
government capable of issuing an
order for a general mobilization,
and that no such thing as a
"cavalry division" exists in Outer
Mongolia.

No Organisation.

They add that there is no or-
ganized army of any sort in Outer
Mongolia, nor any organized govern-
ment. The territory is controlled
by lamas, each who in turn control
the chieftains, of whom has his own
clan and his own district, his flocks
and herds.

Soviet influence in this region,
according to the traders, has been
much exaggerated. It is admitted
that a few of the lamas have made
agreements with the Soviets for
purposes of their own, and that if
the Soviets were willing to lay out
substantial sums they might buy
the fighting-power of some of the Mon-
golian clans.

But very large sums would be
required to buy over all the lamas,
it is pointed out, and the Soviet
Union probably could use its money
to greater advantage in bolstering
up its own Red army. The lamas,
or priests, control the country be-
cause chieftains of various tribes
will do nothing without their con-
sent, and the lamas are jealous of
any outside influence.

Fearless Fighters.

It is considered possible, how-
ever, that some of the Mongol
tribes may take advantage of the
Sino-Russian crisis to make forays
into Manchuria. They are fearless
fighters, and delight in opportu-
nities to raid and loot. Scarcely a
winter has passed in recent years
when Mongol tribes have failed to
cross the Manchurian borders and
loot towns and farms.

The largest of these raids in re-
cent years occurred last winter,
when a group known as the "Young
Mongols" cut the Chinese Eastern
Railway not far from Hailar, and
stopped through traffic for a few
days. At the same time they raided
nearby towns.

SHINTO RITES IN
JAPAN.ANCIENT CEREMONIES TO
BE OBSERVED.

TO-DAY'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

[United Press.]

Tokyo.—Ancient ceremonies, dat-
ing back to the misty days of pre-
historic Japan, will be observed to-
day when the sacred relics of the
Emperors of Nippon are removed
to their new shrines at Ise.

Shinto ritualists of the Imperial
Household now are preparing for
the removal which takes place every
20 years. According to Imperial
regulations the shrines must be re-
newed every fifth of a century. The
new grand shrines at Ise are esti-
mated to have cost nearly five mil-
lion gold dollars, of Yen 9,800,000.

They have just been completed after
nine years of labor.

To-day is a national holiday and
business largely will be suspended
throughout the Empire. Jubilee
will be held in leading cities while
the government will commemorate
the event by issuance of a memori-
al postage stamp.

The removal will be featured by
a Divine Procession participated in
by 320 representative high official
of the Court and the government.
More than 5,000 invited guests—in-
cluding a few selected foreign
newspaper-correspondents—will be
allowed to view the ceremonies
from points of vantage while about
9,000 ordinary subjects will be
given positions along the route.

1,000 Year Old Custom.

The ceremonies will be the 58th
since the first removal was made
more than a thousand years ago
and probably will be the most elab-
orate in history, ranking al-
most with the grand ceremonies in
the Imperial Household Enthronement
last November.

Plans to broadcast a description
of the ceremonies, worked out by
the Japan Radio Broadcasting Cor-
poration, have been turned down
by the Imperial Household Depart-
ment, it is understood, on the
grounds no description could be
given which properly would express
the solemnity of occasion.

The shrines are in Miye Prefec-
ture, about half an hour by motor
from the Yamada Railway Station
and about 18 hours by rail from
Tokyo. They are located in a grove
of giant cryptomeria trees in a re-
gion of rolling hills. The region is
one of the most beautiful in
Japan, and the season the finest
of the year when leaves of the map-
les are turning a vivid scarlet.

The shrines house the sacred rega-
lia of the Imperial Household—
without which no Emperor legal-
ly can rule Japan are descended
according to the Imperial legend.

There really are two sets of
shrines, the inner and outer, known
as the Kodaijingu and the Toyok-
kendaingu. Lumber for construc-
tion of the new temples was cut
from the Kiso Forest—made an Im-
perial state in 1920—with elaborate
Shinto ceremonies. It was trans-
ported to Nagoya where it was
finished and seasoned in the Im-
perial stores yard.

THE WAILING WALL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Moslem Argument.

So far, however, the Moslems
have very rarely (except under
stress of Christian conquest, when
the Dome of the Rock became the
Temple Church and the Aqsa Mos-
que was turned into a Royal
Palace) parted with any of their
shrines, and in the present instance
maintain that, while they have
permitted the Jews to use the court-
yard in front of the Wailing Wall
for private devotion, the Jews
have no right to use the courtyard
for congregational worship, with
the usual accompaniment of mats,
chairs, tables, lights, and the cere-
monial screen or partition which
usage prescribes between the men
and the women.

The Moslems insist that the in-
roduction of these objects and the
practice of congregational praying
is an infringement of the *status quo*,
and point to a variety of offi-
cial rulings, both Turkish and
British, in support of their conten-
tion; and although the mat and
other things to the introduction of
which objection is made may seem
insignificant, Christians are in no
position to blame the Moslems for
making a mountain out of a mole-
hill. They have to remember with
shame that rival Christian Churches
have shed blood about the
position, not of a whole mat or
carpet, but of one small corner of
a carpet in the Church of the Na-
tivity at Bethlehem.

The Christians are accustomed by
now to the existence of Holy Places
cheek by jowl with those belonging
to rival Churches (in Jerusalem,
unfortunately, "rival" is in most
cases the word to be applied to
Churches which elsewhere would be
quite content to be "sister"), but
the Moslems have more spacious
ideas.

The Rock of Sacrifice of the Jews,
on which Abraham made ready to
offer up Isaac, which afterwards
served in turn as the foundation
for the great Altar of Sacrifice in
front of the Temple of King
Solomon, Zerubbabel, and King
Herod, and of the High Altar of
the Crusaders' Temple Church, was
the spot from which the Prophet
Mohammed started on his journey to
Heaven while still in this life.

Its sanctity in Moslem eyes there-
fore is such that it affects its sur-
roundings far and near, and, for
this reason, the Moslems refused to
sell the courtyard under the Wail-
ing Wall, although it is nearly 200
yards away from the Rock when
the Jews, in 1919, made an offer to
buy the place at any price in
reason which the Moslems might
fix.

was accompanied by chanting of
the Shinto woodmen's hymn.

Began Construction in 1924.

Construction of the shrines be-
gan with the levelling of the
ground in May 1924 and has just
completed. Ceremonies in accord
with the Shinto faith—the state
religion of Japan—marked every
phase of the work.

A member of the Imperial Fam-
ily will preside at the forthcoming
ceremonies, assisted by the Chief
of the Bureau of Shrines of the
Imperial Household Department,
Premier Hamaguchi, Home Minis-
ter Adachi and other members of
the Cabinet will participate in the
ceremonies in ancient costumes, not
dissimilar from those worn at the
Enthronement.

The ceremonies proper started
yesterday. Imperial messengers
notified the spirits of the Imperial
Ancestors of the impending remov-
al. The Sacred Procession, consist-
ing of the treasures and the other
relics, will take place to-day.

MAN, WOMAN and WIFE
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PAULINE STARKE, MARION NIXON.
AT THE **OPERA**
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
2.30 AT 5.10 7.15 9.20

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IN
LAUGH CLOWN LAUGH
AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 5.30 & 9.20.
THE BIG PARADE
with JOHN GILBERT, RENEE ADORÉE
AT THE **WORLD** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Continuous Performance From 1.15 to 11.15.

SHOOTING INCIDENT AT
BARRACKS.REMARKABLE STORY OF
YOUNG PRIVATE.

The shooting incident at Nor-
thampton Barracks again occupied
the attention of the magistrates
when William Mark Lines, aged
18, a private in the Northampton-
shire Regiment, was charged with
shooting at Lance-Corporal John
Ernest Johnson, of the same regi-
ment, with intent to murder.

Lines was committed for trial.
Mr. H. J. Parham, prosecuting,
said that Johnson was a lance-cor-
poral in the room where Lines was
quartered. Lines was heard to say
something to the effect, "I will
have him," and when Johnson en-
tered two shots were fired in his
direction. The aims were not good;
but the shots went near Johnson.
After firing Lines seemed to fall in
a faint. There seemed to be some
trouble between the two about clean-
ing the barrack-room.

"After Somebody."

Private Robert Duffield said he
saw Lines go towards Johnson's
bed look at a rifle, and put it down.
When asked what he was looking
for, he replied, "I am after some-
body to-night." He then walked
across to the other side of the room,
took a rifle from the rack, walked
to his own bed and loaded it with
three rounds he took from his
pocket.

He (Duffield) went to warn John-
son, who came back as far as the
door, took off his belt, and with a
corporal walked away. Lines went
to the door, raised the rifle, and
fired. Witness heard one shot and
went to warn the men in the guard-
room.

Lance-Corpl. Johnson said that
afternoon he had placed Lines un-
der open arrest for failing to obey
an order to scrub the room.

At the inquiry Lines made a
statement in which he said John-
son spoke about cleaning out the
barrack-room, and threw a dry
scrubber at him.

"I thought to myself," the state-
ment continued, "that Lance-Cor-
poral Johnson was trying to be
funny with me, and I thought I
would be funny with him. So I
remembered the rounds of ammuni-
tion he had shown me, and went to
his quarters and came across them
in his overcoat pocket.

"I waited for Lance-Corporal
Johnson to come in. I heard some-
one say that he was creeping along
the wall of the barrack-room out-
side. So I went out with the rifle
in my hand and saw him at the
corner of the barrack-room block,
took aim, and fired.

"I knew I had missed him with
that shot, so I went down the steps
to about ten yards on the square.
I saw Lance-Corporal Johnson run-
ning around the corner, so I aimed
and fired another round at him.
After that I heard people shouting
at me to put the rifle down and
everything seemed to go black, and
I don't remember any more until
I woke up in hospital."

Detective-Inspector Blake said,
when charged, Lines said, "Not
with intent to murder."
Lines told the Bench that he was
very sorry it had happened, and
he was not in his right head.

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OF THE CENTURY!**
**TORCAT'S
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ECCENTRICITIES
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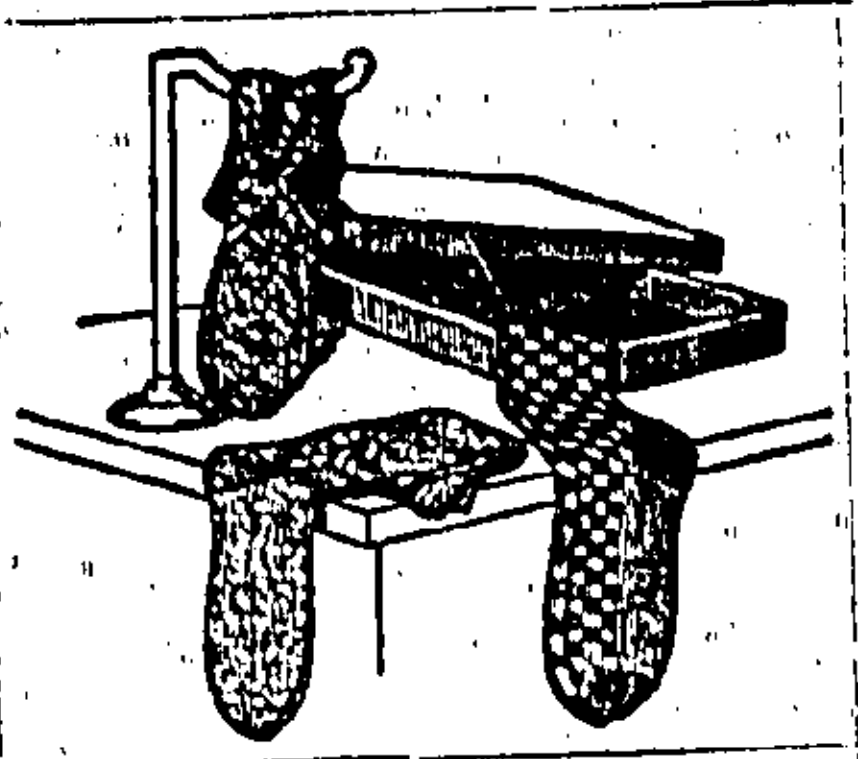
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be accompanied by writer's
name and address, not for
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addressed to "Kufan," care of
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DR. FAWCETT'S CRITICISM OF HONG KONG.

"INTELLECTUAL AND SOCIAL STARVATION."

DR. KOCH PRAISES HIS RETIRING COLLEAGUE.

THE COLONY A "DULL AND BACKWARD CHILD."

A startling indictment of local official life was made by Dr. Hugh A. Fawcett, the Medical Officer of Health, at the meeting of the Sanitary Board yesterday. The Doctor is shortly leaving the Colony and Dr. Koch had appealed to the Board to "represent to the Government the necessity of retaining the services of an officer of such proved capacity and practical experience."

The Chairman, Mr. W. J. Carris, did not agree that it was within the Board's province to make such a representation and Dr. Koch's resolution was lost. The Board, however, placed on record their keen appreciation of Dr. Fawcett's zeal, capability, and enthusiasm.

ROUTINE AND "SELF-SATISFIED COMPLACENCY."

To a casual observer, it would appear that a rather tense atmosphere prevailed when Dr. Koch rose to ask the following questions:—

"Will the Head of the Sanitary Department inform the Board whether it is correct that the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Fawcett, is leaving the service within a short time?"

"(a) If this be so may the Board be informed of the reasons either on the part of the Government or of the Medical Officer of Health?"

"(b) Does the Government not consider it desirable and even necessary that efforts should be made and inducements held out to retain the services of an officer of such proved capacity and zeal?"

The Chairman then made the following reply:—

"The answer is in the affirmative. Dr. Fawcett leaves towards the end of October. I understand that Dr. Fawcett tendered his resignation for private reasons. The Government is not aware of any inducements which would counteract these reasons."

"A Grave Mistake."

Dr. Koch then moved the following resolution:—

"This Board being informed that the services of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Fawcett, will shortly terminate would respectfully represent to the Government the necessity of retaining the services of an officer of such proved capacity and practical experience."

In submitting this resolution to the Board for its approval, he said, "I need hardly say that I have had no communication with the M.O.H. regarding the matter, and I should say he has no idea that it has been my intention to bring the subject up for consideration. But having been associated with him on this Board for the greater part of the year and being in a position to form an opinion of his work I feel it would be a grave mistake tacitly to approve of the action of the Government in allowing him to terminate his services without some effort on their part to retain them."

"The sanitary problems of this Colony are complex and varied. We are trying to introduce the elements of sanitation among a population which has only a rudimentary knowledge of such matters—in rural and remote villages nature assists the people—but in a town like Victoria the overcrowding among the poorer classes especially, is so appalling that the authorities have to step in and compel the observance of elementary rules of health and hygiene."

Arbitrary Rules.

"Many of these rules are, perhaps, apt to be considered arbitrary and one can understand that either active or accidental evasion may take place. We have to deal with disease not only from a preventive point of view but we have to adopt measures which would prevent endemic disease becoming epidemic."

"The Board has numerous other matters under its surveillance, notably in its relation to other departments, when the assistance and tact of the M.O.H. is conspicuously required. The public health conditions of this Colony require the services of at least four Medical Officers of Health, as I have pointed out many times. To obtain these the Colony must experience the incidence of a serious epidemic apparently. There were four at one time, appointed on the recommendation of the Plague Commission in the nineties. There being no resurgence of the epidemic two of these officers, in a quiet way, seemed to disappear and their places were not filled and the work was carried on by two—when one was not on leave."

"The population of the Colony has increased by leaps and bounds and at the present time we have only one M.O.H. functioning and an assistant appointed a few months ago. I do not forget our M.O.H. on leave but practically there is only one on duty now. I venture to say this solitary official is very overworked especially with duties which do not strictly belong to the regular duties of a M.O.H."

Health Conditions.

"The progress of the health conditions of the Colony must necessarily be retarded under these conditions. The authorities ought to take measures to deal with the whole question of the personnel by increasing the number of M.O.H.'s and of inspectors. There is money enough in the Treasury for this purpose which might be diverted from more showy and unnecessary schemes."

"As a matter of fact, the whole subject of public health should be thoroughly overhauled and, instead of an Advisory Board, the Government should take its courage in both hands and deal with the matter from a broad and statesmanlike point of view, forming a Board of Health to supersede this Board which should have wide powers of action."

"The work of such a Board, or indeed of any Board, is to carry on its improvements day by day so that when a crisis arises, such as the onset of an epidemic, panic work will not be indulged in and cumbersome and ineffective committees nominated to deal with matters."

"It is for these reasons that I have ventured to bring this motion forward so that we might place on record our appreciation of the work that Dr. Fawcett has done and endeavour to prevail upon the Government to retain his services. He has proved himself an ideal Health Officer with a wide knowledge, not only of ordinary public health matters in general, but what is more important, of tropical health questions. It takes time for a man to acquaint himself with our local conditions and he has shown a good grip of them."

"He has, moreover, been tactful in filling a difficult position as between the Board on the one hand, the Government, the Medical Department, and the Sanitary Department and he has been of the greatest use in the discussions at this Board and given his opinion and advice without fear, but with tact."

Mr. Braga Agrees.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga seconded the resolution. He said it was a strange coincidence that, without any consultation having taken place, Dr. Koch's ideas, embodied in his remarks, should have preceded an idea, the speaker had committed to a confidential paper which had been circulated to members of the Board. Not until reading the Orders of the Day did he become aware that Dr. Koch would move a resolution to the same effect.

In seconding the resolution before the Board, the speaker felt there could be no two opinions as to the value of the services to the community of Hong Kong of the Medical Officer of Health whom they were about to lose.

But, in view of the opinion expressed by no less an authority than Dr. Koch himself, whose wide experience of the Medical and Sanitary needs of the Colony were known to them all, he hoped that suitable representations would be addressed to H.E. the Governor expressing the earnest hope that Dr. Fawcett might be asked to reconsider his decision to leave the Colony.

"If he leaves us," declared Mr. Braga, "the Colony becomes poorer, by the loss of an officer whose ability, zeal, experience and undiminished energy can ill be spared. I speak from experience because I was associated with the Doctor on a Standing Committee formed by this Board."

He concluded by observing that he would like to impress the Board with the fact that the majority of the unofficial members of the Board were of the opinion that the loss of Dr. Fawcett would be a loss that Hong Kong could ill afford.

A Dissident Voice.

Mr. M. K. Lo said he would yield to none in his admiration of Dr. Fawcett's sterling qualities, his skill, zeal, energy, ability and the wonderful work he had done. He had been indeed glad to work on a Board having such an efficient Medical Officer of Health.

Yet he felt he was in an embarrassing position because he was one of three members of the Board concerned with a private and confidential communication touching upon a certain attitude of the Board towards the M.O.H. In view of the answers given by the Head of the Sanitary Department, he was not sure that it was quite appropriate for the Board solemnly to pass the resolution which had been proposed.

He suggested that the Board substitute another resolution expressing its regret that Dr. Fawcett was leaving and placing on record their appreciation of his invaluable work. If that resolution was framed, he would put up both hands in favour of it. He could not support Dr. Koch's resolution, however.

Dr. Fawcett's Explanation.

At the Chairman's invitation, Dr. Fawcett then rose to address the meeting.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I feel I owe you some explanation. My silence might be misconstrued, but it is very difficult in the circumstances to know what and how much to say. I could say a great deal, but am not yet at liberty to do so."

"First, I must thank you for the appreciation which you have expressed. Whatever else may have caused me to record some unfortunate impressions of this Colony, the sincerity and generosity of this appreciation will brighten the rather depressing picture that I must take away with me. The zeal—I think that has been mentioned—must already have infected others and, whatever the apathy of the past, this is most hopeful for the future."

"It is, I always feel, that rather self-satisfied complacency, so easily acquired here, which is so dangerous. Personally, I am one of those restless, perhaps unfortunate people, who are never quite satisfied. Nothing is so good that it might not be better, and some discontent, even some indignation, is a good sign. It is the sauce to the more stodgey and tasteless routine fare of life."

"If I have contributed nothing else to public health here, I have at least dragged some of its old carpets into the open, beaten them in the wind, and taken an inventory, as it were, of its more moth-eaten effects and sorted them out. I have, I hope, set the ball rolling, and it is for others now to keep it going. With some of the rough work begun, and with these facts and data before him, my successor should have a much easier task to perform."

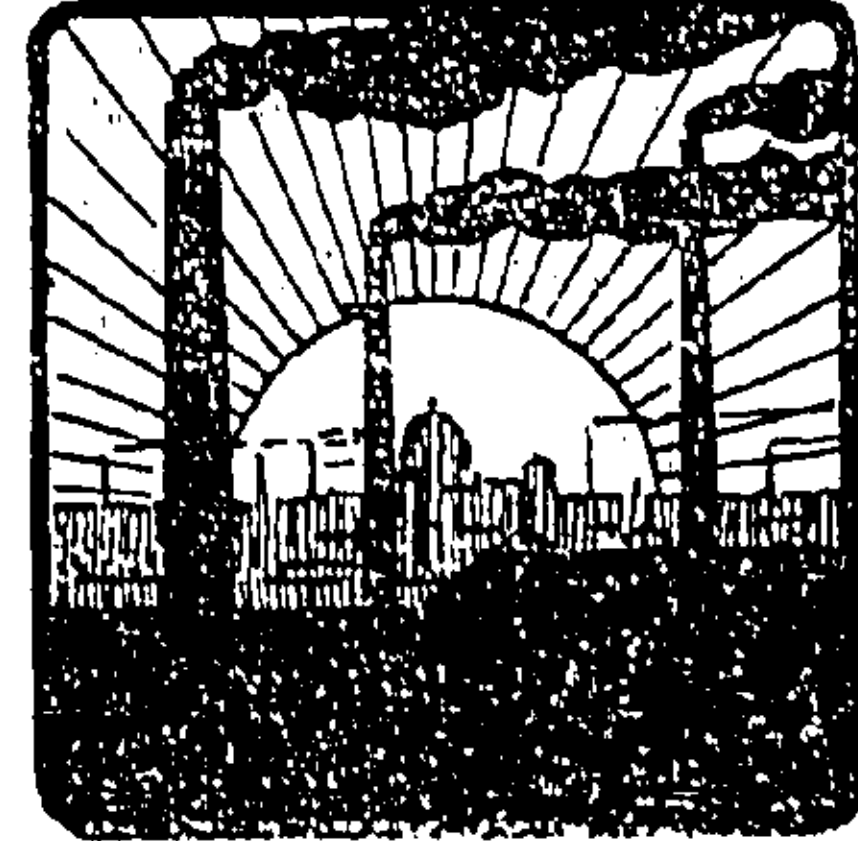
Some Impressions.

"My impressions when I arrived here were that Public Health and Preventive Medicine, as the most important and fundamental factors in modern civilisation, had scarcely been considered. True, there was 'scavenging,' but it practically began and ended at that."

"It has scarcely yet been realised that not only is health a fundamental essential to life, but the irreducible base on which all prosperity is calculated. Is it too much to ask that its ministers be acknowledged and honoured in some proportion to the value of their services?"

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[8449]

"That I have not always had the power nor the opportunity to make more practical use of my knowledge for five years is unfortunate, and leads me to one of the reasons for my resignation. In spite of the proverb and however skilful the workman, he cannot produce a high standard with poor material and indifferent tools."

Half Measures.

"In science, half measures and compromise have no place. It deals with facts, and facts are not always pleasant, nor are their surveys always popular. Perhaps this accounts for my sudden rise to fame on the eve of my departure!"

"Among many other reasons for my departure, I may not specify those of a departmental character, but I can mention some personal ones as they affect my daily life and career. For instance, I might remind you that, in any case, I am only the acting M.O.H. After a prolonged struggle, I have got my correct title of 2nd M.O.H., and, very shortly, if I were staying even, I should no longer be a member of your Board, no longer perhaps, have any personal control of Public Health matters. I should return again to that comfortable clerical position, which is designated 'and staff.'"

Preference For Being In Control.

For a young man starting his career this is good enough. No doubt after many years in the chaos or, as an understudy, I should be given a leading part. But by then my life's career would be nearly over. Long residence abroad and my advancing years would destroy all hope in these rapid, competitive days of a post at home. It is a question of staying on this little far-away island for all my active years or of 'going while the going's good.' I choose to go."

It is, of course, a grave risk. Brains are not very marketable in these democratic days, but I would rather take to chances of a modest but responsible position in control in my own land than the enervating security of a nobody here. I should, of course, be secure and comfortable financially, here in my appointed groove rising, no doubt, whether my abilities were good or bad, in the natural passage of time. It is, of course, the penalty of officialdom that ability, or the lack of it, matters so little. The ponderous machine keeps strictly to its rails. That is perhaps necessary but my nature is not suited to too much of that. I am sure the plodder is of great value but perhaps the world needs the more restless kind, too. The desk of routine existence is good for some and the wider field of action for others. One has to experiment to find one's true level and I know now, that I am at my best when in control, when organising and doing things, and we all want to be at our best."

My other personal reasons include a feeling of social and intellectual starvation. I live only half way up the Peak at present, you see!

In fact, I have great sympathy for, but very little sympathy with the place and its people. Commercially, its destination is clear, but as a civil community—I have a sense of unreality and cannot quite understand who or what I'm working for."

"I have one definite regret, which is that my association with this Board has produced so little in progressive results. I have striven to give opportunities and material to work on, but so far, beyond much paper and argument, there seems nothing to show. Needed reforms must and will come, of course."

"Hong Kong cannot remain for ever the dull and backward child of the Public Health School, but I should have liked to have seen this present Board take the chance to gain the credit from posterity. Too often, this credit goes to those who are not by any means the originators of great schemes and reforms."

Chairman's Appreciation.

The Chairman said that although he was at one with all that had been said by Dr. Koch and Mr. Braga with regard to the excellent services rendered by Dr. Fawcett, and although he appreciated to the full his capacity, ability, and experience, his unbounded knowledge and tireless zeal, he did not think the Board was the proper body to make the suggested recommendation to the Government as the Board would practically be criticising another department of the Government."

He regretted, therefore, that he could not support the motion. Even if it was worded differently, he felt it was not a resolution that the Board could adopt or follow."

If the Board wished, they could frame a resolution expressing their own and the Colony's appreciation of Dr. Fawcett's services."

Dr. Koch: Is this Board not allowed to criticise any action of the Government dealing with Public Health matters?"

Chairman: Yes, certainly. Dr. Koch: But you made a remark indicating that we must not interfere with the Government's actions."

Chairman: I said it was undesirable for this Board to state opinions to the Government with regard to personal appointments."

Two members voted for Dr. Koch's resolution and four against. The motion was accordingly lost."

Mr. Braga: May I ask, Sir, if a report of these proceedings can be sent to the Government?"

The Chairman: The usual report will be forwarded."

Mr. Braga: The minutes of these meetings are only bare statements and contain no record of discussions. I suggest that the newspaper reports, which are generally very complete, be sent to the Government."

The Chairman informed Mr. M. K. Lo that his proposed resolution that the Board place on record their keen appreciation of Dr. Fawcett's valuable services would, by virtue of the Board's Standing Orders, have to be given in writing together with the usual notice for the next meeting of the Board."

ON THE VERGE OF ANOTHER
INTER-KWANG WAR.

"IRONSIDES" ADVANCING TOWARDS KWANGSI.

KWANGTUNG'S ARMY AND NAVY PREPARE TO MEET
THE MENACE.GENERAL CHEN TSAI TONG'S
CONFIDENCE.

There is very grave danger that the Inter-Kwang war, broken off a few months ago when Kwangsi accepted a new government, will be resumed at any minute. Canton troops and gunboats are concentrating at Dosing, while Wuchow, the Kwangsi strategic gate, is being fortified with feverish energy.

The Canton Higher Command, though confident that the revolt will be crushed in a month, is waiting the arrival of reinforcements from Nanking before launching an attack, while the Kwangsi "insurgents" are anxiously watching the advance of their formidable allies, the "Ironsides."

KWANGSI IN REVOLT.

The attitude of several of the Generals in Kwangsi is still doubtful, but the province, as a whole, appears to be in revolt against the Central Government and there are reports that the Provincial Government has declared its independence of Nanking. A particularly bitter pill for Canton and Nanking is that it is its own nominees to the Kwangsi Government who are now in revolt.

CLASH EXPECTED ON THE
WEST RIVER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Oct. 1.
Another inter-Kwang war on a big scale is believed to be imminent, according to the latest reports from the West River districts. The first armed clash is expected at any moment in the upper part of the West River where the opposing armies are converging. The revolt of Chang Fat Fui and the "Ironsides" against Chiang Kai Shek and the Nanking regime appears to be gaining momentum, and it is now definite that Kwangsi and at least a portion of Kweichow are involved in the rebellion. Both Nanking and Canton have urged the Kwangsi Government to send troops northward into Hunan against the "Ironsides," but no notice has been taken of them. The "disappointment" in Canton official circles can be imagined when it is remembered that the present Kwangsi regime was installed with the help of Kwangtung armies. It is believed that the new regime never lost touch with the old "Kwangsi clique," and now there is a general alliance including, for the moment, such antagonistic elements as the militarists of the Wong Shui Hung regime, the Left Wing of the Provincial Kuomintang, and the "Ironsides." Slogans denouncing the Canton and Nanking Governments plaster the walls of Nanking and Wuchow, and the spirit of revolt is spreading.

CHEN TSAI TONG'S
CONFIDENCE.

There is great uneasiness in Canton although General Chen Tsai Tong, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Armies, said in a speech yesterday before a large gathering in the Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, that the revolt of the "Ironsides" and their allies would be put down in less than a month. He denounced the "Kwangsi secessionists" and said that the Central Government will punish them severely. "The Armies of Kwangtung are an integral part of the Armies of the National Government and take their orders implicitly from Nanking. I firmly believe that Chang Fat Fui and his associates will be put to flight in a month."

The first of the Nanking troops of the First, Third and Eighth Divisions are expected in Canton tomorrow (Wednesday). Three or four thousand will arrive in the course of the next few days. Preparations for welcoming these new troops are being completed, all the principal thoroughfares in the city being placarded with slogans and cartoons expressing Canton's welcome. Anti-Chang Fat Fui slogans are also seen everywhere.

ADVANCE OF THE
IRONSIDES.

Reports are current that the "Ironsides" have penetrated to Shenchowfu in western Hunan and are on their way to Kwangsi to join their allies there. They are planning to enter Kwangsi through Yungchow and Peking on the Tzu River. However, they are reported to have suffered a slight reverse at the hands of General Ho Chien's troops near Peking. Over a hundred of Chang Fat Fui's troops were killed and some forty taken prisoners. But their march southward has not been impeded to

CHEN MING SHU'S
APPEAL.ONLY TEMPORARY
TROUBLES.BUT BANKNOTES SLUMP
TO 65.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, Oct. 1.
The Central Bank of China notes slumped to-day, to about 65 cents silver. Business in the city is almost at a standstill, but with silver as the ordinary currency prices are normal. Such silver as remains in the vaults of the Central Bank of China in Canton has been reserved for the war with Kwangsi and the "Ironsides" and the Government makes no announcement as to when it will redeem its banknotes.

General Chen Ming Shu in an interview with local Pressmen to-day said that the Government very much regrets the financial situation. He continued:

"Because of the continual trouble and unrest of the past ten years the Provincial Government of Kwangtung has not been able to win the confidence of the people in its banknotes. Whenever there is any military trouble, the Government banknotes are refused. This has happened time and again. It is a fact that the Central Bank of China in Canton has not yet been put on a financially sound basis, and is therefore not in a position to cope with financial panics. For this the Government tenders its sincerest apologies to the people."

But on the other hand what good does it do to people to distrust the Government? This last run on the Central Bank was in part at least caused by fear of Chang Fat Fui who is in the Upper Yangtze district, a thousand miles from Canton. Moreover, the trouble is only regional and does not affect the whole country. But the local Government has had to be prepared to meet any emergency, and troop movements have been necessary."

"The exchanging of banknotes for silver has had to be suspended temporarily. People should appreciate the difficult position of the Government and try to help all they can. They should hold their banknotes and not sell at a great discount. I am sure in a month from now all the military trouble will be over, and the banknotes will be at par again. The Government is now going through a most trying time, and needs the support of every loyal citizen."

H.E. THE GOVERNOR
LEAVES FOR MANILA.TO BE GUEST OF MR. DWIGHT
DAVIS.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi, K.C.M.G.) left yesterday evening by the Empress of Russia for Manila where he will be the guest of Mr. Dwight Davis, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. Lady Clementi, Miss Clementi, and Captain F. G. Sillitoe, A.D.C., accompanied His Excellency.

It is expected that a visit will also be paid to Baguio, the popular mountain resort. Sir Cecil and party will leave Manila on October 25 by the Empress of Asia, arriving here on October 27.

During His Excellency's absence the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G., will act as Officer Administering the Government.

The following appointments have been made by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government. Mr. David William Trautman to act as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Edward Irvine Wynne-Jones to be Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils.

Captain Allen James Levinge Whyte, Royal Engineers, to be His Excellency's Private Secretary, and Captain Patrick Parfitt, K.O.S.B., to be his Aide-de-Camp.

Mr. Walter Richardson Scott, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be one of His Excellency's Honorary Aides-de-Camp. Subadar Major Sultan Ahmed, 3/16th Punjab Regiment, and Subadar Major Mungul Singh, Hong Kong and Singapore Brigade, I.A.A., to be His Honorary Aides-de-Camps.

HARBOUR MASTER
SERIOUSLY ILL.

SUFFERING FROM TYPHOID.

Yesterday morning the Harbour Master, the Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (retired) was admitted to Victoria Hospital, the Peak, suffering from typhoid. Commander Hole has been absent from the Harbour Office for the past four days owing to indisposition, but it was not till yesterday that the nature of his illness was announced. The Harbour Master was inoculated against typhoid some months ago and it is hoped that the attack will prove a mild one.

Commander Newell, D.S.O., the Deputy Harbour Master, is on leave but is expected back at the end of the month. Meanwhile the Assistant Harbour Master is carrying on the Harbour Department business and presiding over the Marine Court.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

ARMED ESCORTS FOR
CARAVANS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

KWANGSI, Sept. 22.
The opium trade in Posh is on the increase these last few months. Posh is perhaps the greatest centre for caravan opium trade in China. Just recently a caravan of over three hundred horses left for Kweichow, and each horse will return with an average load of 150 catties of opium. Opium sells here at fifty cents an ounce.

Each caravan needs a strong, well-armed escort of several hundred soldiers. While one can travel by motor-boat from Nanning to Posh, the condition of the country beyond Posh is very dangerous. Robber bands from Kweichow, Kwangsi, and Yunnan rove all the borders of these three provinces, and each province is too busy with internal trouble to attend to this state of affairs. A motor-road has been started from Posh and extends towards Nanning for nearly two hundred li, but since the defeat of the Wong Shao Hung regime nothing has been done to complete it.

FAMINE IN THE
NORTH.

HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.

CHINESE CHAMBER TO
RAISE FUNDS.

That the provinces of Shensi and Kansu have successively gone through a series of disasters, including devastation by civil war, floods, drought and failure of crop, is well known to all of us. Vivid details were, however, revealed in a letter received by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce recently.

At the monthly meeting of that body, held yesterday, this letter was read and made a deep impression on all present.

In all, ninety-two districts are affected and relief expeditions are urgently needed. Careful investigations had revealed that the death rate had been very high. In the Wu Kong district the population until recently was 200,000. Of this number, at least 40,000 to 50,000 have perished. The remainder of the population are on the verge of starvation and many are migrating, but as might be expected, they are encountering great hardships, and many who set out never reach their destination.

Not only had the crops failed, but the shortage of the grain had led to the seed reserve being used up. Now the autumn sowing is due and immediate help was necessary if the population were to have any crops next year.

At present, fifteen depots for the supply of congee had been established and the cost of keeping each depot was about \$100 per day.

The number of depots, however, was inadequate and more were required. It was stated that no less than 10,000 people are, at this very moment on the verge of starvation.

Often people who had made a long journey to one of the food depots collapsed on arrival, and cases were numerous of death at the very doors of the relief stations. Women with babies strapped to their backs had been found dead on the roadside while the children who had been given such food as their parents carried were crying feebly, still strapped to the dead bodies of their mothers.

The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce is organizing a relief fund in collaboration with the Tung Wah Hospital and donations small and large will be very welcome.

CHINESE CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.BANKERS WANT HOLIDAY
ON OCTOBER 10.GENEROUS BENEFACTOR'S
LIBRARY GIFT.

The usual monthly meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. Li Yick Mui taking the chair. Others present included Mr. Chau Yue Teng, Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. Ho Lu, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, Mr. Leung Pat Yue, Mr. Li Hoi Tung, Mr. Yeung Pik Chue, Mr. Tang Shiu Kin and Mr. Chan Heung Pak (Secretary).

A number of letters were read, the most interesting being one from the Chinese Bankers Association, asking the Chamber to make representations to the authorities that October 10, Chinese National Day, be declared a public holiday.

The Bankers' Association pointed out that all labourers will be on holiday and all native banks and hongs will suspend business and it would be convenient for all concerned to have the day made a holiday.

The Chairman informed the meeting that the matter had already been brought to the notice of the Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council, and he understood that there was every possibility of the day being declared a holiday.

It was announced that Mr. Fung Ping Shan has presented 2,000 volumes of the *Man Yau Man Fu* (a form of Chinese encyclopedia) to the Chamber's library. The Chairman expressed appreciation of the gift which was very timely as the Chamber had in mind the purchasing of these books at an early date.

A petition from hawkers in Kowloon Street, Kowloon, asked if the Chamber could use their influence (and get hawkers the use of this street for their business, now that the intended motor-bus service through this road has been abandoned. It was stated that the Chamber has placed the matter before the S.C.A. and the question is under consideration.

ROW IN TEMPLE STREET.

MR. T. GIBBISON AND A
RICKSHA COOLIE.

Mr. T. Gibbison, was summoned for alleged assault on a ricksha coolie on August 27 at Temple Street, before Mr. T. S. Whyte at the Kowloon Magistracy, yesterday.

A further accusation of maliciously damaging the cushion and side screens of the ricksha was made against the defendant, who denied all counts.

Giving evidence, the ricksha coolie said that he was waiting in Temple Street, near Bowring Street with several other ricksha coolies. At about 2 a.m. the defendant arrived in a ricksha which he discharged without paying his fare. Defendant approached witness's ricksha and attempted to get in, but as he was not the first of the queue he refused to take the defendant. The defendant then kicked him and he ran away. Defendant knocked the ricksha over, tore the side screens and took out the seat. Witness followed him to Nathan Road and at the junction of Jordan Road defendant threw the cushion away after tearing the cloth. Witness tried to pick it up, but defendant stopped him. A European sergeant arrived on the scene and both parties were taken to the Police Station.

"Will Set Fire To It."

Sergeant Allen said that when he approached the defendant told him that the ricksha coolie had refused hire. The coolie complained that the defendant had torn his cushion cover. The defendant admitted the damage remarking "That's quite correct. I have torn it and I have a box of matches and will set fire to it."

He was asked if he would pay compensation but he refused and added "I will not be dictated by an Asiatic." At the Police Station, defendant was again asked by sub-inspector Cotton if he would pay compensation but he refused.

Ricksha Not Damaged.

Defendant told the Court that the ricksha was not damaged.

Evidence was also given by Sergt. Buckler who was on charge room duty at the time. He corroborated the last witness's evidence.

The hearing was then adjourned until to-day for sub-inspector Cotton to be called.

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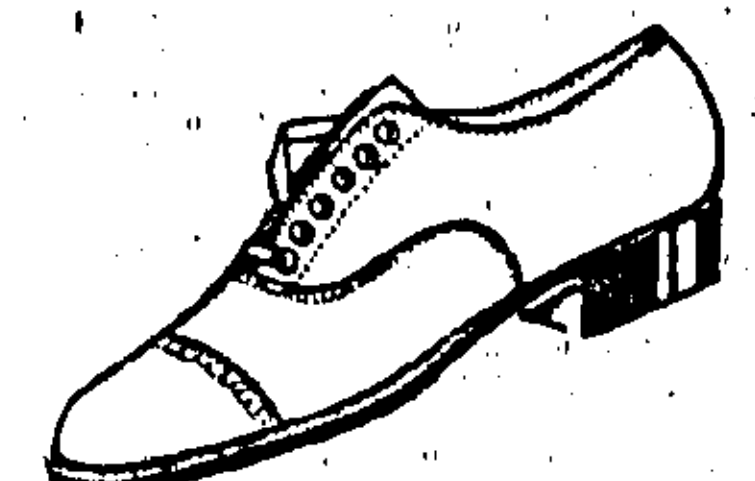
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Black or Brown.
Plain stitched cap.
Pointed toe;
welted soles.
Level edge.

\$21.00 a pair

SMARTNESS does not exclude comfort. All LOTUS and DELTA Shoes are equally smart, comfortable and possess unusual wearing qualities.

DELTA 628

Brown or Black.
Smart toe;
welted soles;
comfortable last;
stocked in half sizes
and two widths.

\$25.00 a pair

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5464 SING A LITTLE LOVE SONG
MY SIN

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the 26th AUGUST 1929, Mr. PHILIP ALBERT DIXON Resigned his Directorship in T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd., and From the Same Date his Connection with the said Company CEASED.

T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD. 18445

NOTICE.

ON the 10th OCTOBER, the CHINESE NATIONAL DAY, We shall be "AT HOME" at the CHINESE MERCHANTS' CLUB, China Building, 1st Floor, From 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. All Friends are Cordially Invited.

SHOUSON CHOW,
R. H. KOTHEWELL,
S. W. TSU.

1st October, 1929. 18448

U. S. R. C.

AMERICAN TOURNAMENT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

PARTNERS will be Drawn For.
Entries Reach Hon. SECRETARY by OCTOBER 15th. 18448

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

BANKRUPTCY No. 23 of 1925.

A FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND is intended to be declared in the Matter of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., adjudicated Bankrupt on 14th day of November, 1925.

Creditors who have not proved their Debts by the 31st DECEMBER, 1929, will be excluded.
Dated this 30th day of September, 1929.
S. HAMPDEN ROSS, A.C.A., A.R.A., Trustee. 18444

G. R.

HONG KONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THE INSTITUTE will REOPEN on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4th. Students joining Classes held at Queen's College, King's College, or the Balliol School will be Enrolled at the Education Department only; those joining Classes held at the Central British School, Kowloon, will be Enrolled at that School.
Entry Forms and Copies of Prospectus may be obtained at Education Department, or at the Central British School. 18433

THE HONG KONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the 15th OCTOBER, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report on the Accounts, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th of OCTOBER, 1929, to 15th OCTOBER, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 30th Sept., 1929. 18435

HONG KONG & CANTON ICE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the DAIYI FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 2, Lower Albert Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, the FIFTEENTH DAY of OCTOBER, 1929, at 11.15 o'clock, in the Boardroom, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from \$400,000.00 divided into 40,000 Shares of \$10.00 Each to \$200,000.00 divided into 40,000 Shares of \$5.00 Each and that such Reduction be effected by cancelling the Capital which has been Lost or is unrepresented by available Assets to the extent of \$5.00 Per Share upon Each of the 40,000 Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding and by reducing the nominal amount of all the Shares in the Company's Capital from \$10.00 to \$5.00 Per Share."

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Same Place on MONDAY, the FOURTH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1929, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a Special Resolution the above mentioned Resolution.

By Order of the Board,
M. MANUK, Secretary. 18436

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG POLO CLUB.

THE PLAY-OFF for the LADY STUBBS' CUP between the TYPHOONS and the SOMERSETS will take place on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2nd. By kind permission of Major LAKE and Officers the Band of the 2nd Battalion, K.O.S.B. will play. 18443

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL THE PARTIES CONCERNED THAT THE TEXAS COMPANY, an American Corporation, manufacturing and dealing in the Products of Petroleum, with Offices at SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, KAIJI and elsewhere, has disposed of and given over to THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA), LTD., all its Assets and Liabilities and Property of whatsoever description located in CHINA, and the Provinces of CHINA and TAIWAN (JAPAN), the KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY, the COLONIES of MACAO, KWANGCHOWAN and the CHOWY COLONY of HONG KONG. Signed: THE TEXAS COMPANY, By P. F. LE FEVRE, Attorney. 18437

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE TEXAS COMPANY (CHINA), LTD., an American Corporation organized under the Laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A., has taken over the CHINA BUSINESS of THE TEXAS COMPANY, including all Assets and Liabilities of the latter Company in CHINA, the Provinces of CHINA and TAIWAN (JAPAN), the KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY, the COLONIES of MACAO, KWANGCHOWAN and the CHOWY COLONY of HONG KONG. Signed: THE TEXAS COMPANY, (CHINA), LTD., By P. F. LE FEVRE, Attorney. 18438

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT SEALED TENDERS, in Duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR STORES" will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, until NOON of THURSDAY, the 24th DAY of OCTOBER, 1929, for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY of STORES required by GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1930. For Specifications and Forms of Tender apply at the Office of SUPERINTENDENT ACCOUNTS AND STORES, Public Works Department, from whom further Particulars can be had on Application. The Government does not bind itself to accept the Lowest or any Tender and reserves to itself the option of accepting FOR ALL OR ANY PART of each Specification.

HAROLD T. CRESAY.

Director of Public Works. 18442

AGRICULTURE & INDUSTRY.

TWO Young Cantonese, possessing some Experience in and Knowledge of Agriculture and Industry respectively, being interested also in the Sciences connected with both, and willing to assist Young Students of a Newly Established Educational Research Institute in Work and Research, are invited to Apply, giving Details concerning Age, Career, and Point of View, also Salary required, in First Instance, to THE SECRETARY, EDUCATIONAL LABORATORY, 1, HAD Postoffice Box 53, CANTON CITY. 18407

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE Goods of FREDERICK PIERCE GROVE, late of ALEXANDRA BUILDING, VICTORIA, in the Colony of HONG KONG, Medical Practitioner, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 21st DAY of OCTOBER, 1929.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.

Dated the 21st day of September, 1929.
HASTINGS, DENNIS & DOWLEY, Solicitors for the Administrator, 8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong. 18405

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DIRECTORY

AND

CHRONICLE

The 67th Annual Issue

OF THE

Directory and Chronicle

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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.05 p.m., stated:—

A strong anticyclone is central to the north of Japan. Pressure remains low to the east of the Visayas. Fresh monsoon will continue along these coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, fresh to moderate, fair.

WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The wedding of Mr. LESLIE RALPH, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and Miss Doreen Pyman, of Edinburgh, will take place in the Cathedral at Bombay on November 14. 18447

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 411.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, OCTOBER 2, 1929.

A WAR MYSTERY

EXPLAINED.

In spite of all the revelations made since the Russian Revolution regarding pre-war diplomacy and intrigue, there are still many things unexplained, relating to events in 1914. As to the actual origin of the war there is now general agreement that responsibility was divided. HERR defined tragedy as the conflict of right with right, and Dr. Goocor, the eminent English historian, came to the conclusion—after reading the apologies of some 300 writers of various nationalities—that all the Powers participating in the Great War were moved by genuine fears, and in the circumstances acted precisely as they might have been expected to act. There is, however, a mystery concerning the earliest stages of the war which has not been cleared up—that is, why Germany took a step which it was obvious would bring about tremendous consequences in making an enemy of every country with regard for public law. New light on German operations at the beginning of the war and the invasion of Belgium has been shed by the well-known author and politician, Professor JOHANN VICTOR BREDT, in his book entitled "Belgian Neutrality and the Schlieffen Campaign Plan."

It has been a well-known fact for years that Germany did not undertake the attack on Belgium on a sudden impulse, but that the march through that country was foreseen by the strategic plan adopted in peacetime for a general military conflict. This plan was called the Schlieffen plan after its author, Chief of General Staff Count ALFRED VON SCHLIEFFEN, and was drawn up in 1905. The backbone of the scheme was an irresistible advance on the Western front which, in order to be successful, had to be conducted through Belgium. The Franco-German frontier was, in effect, too heavily fortified to make a quick decision possible. Count SCHLIEFFEN was convinced that a quick decision was necessary, as Germany would most probably have to fight Russia, France, and probably England. Her enemies in any case would be superior. In such circumstances Germany could be victorious only if she thrust her whole military force against the weakest and most vital point of the enemy's defence line before the numeric strength of the latter began to work.

Under the Schlieffen plan, the whole German army was to be thrown in action on the Belgian front. The Eastern frontier was to be left practically unprotected—in fact, SCHLIEFFEN hoped that final victory could be achieved before Russia had completed the mobilization of her army. Critics of the Schlieffen plan agree that it was a strategic masterpiece. Once Germany was faced by the necessity of

fighting East and West—and after the conclusion of the Russo-French Alliance there was no room for doubt that this would be the case—she only could hope to win if she did not divide her forces. This was the strategy of FREDERICK the Great. But whatever the merits of the Schlieffen plan were from the military point of view, it entailed a line of action which could not be but disastrous politically. Germany was pledged to protect Belgian neutrality. An unprovoked attack on her small neighbour was bound to put Germany in the worst light. How could the General Staff adopt a plan the execution of which was sure to make the whole civilised world Germany's enemy? It seemed fantastic, inconceivable.

Professor BREDT in his book attempts to clear up this mystery. He sets out to prove that SCHLIEFFEN, for one, was aware of the political danger pertaining to a violation of Belgian neutrality. He produces evidence to the effect that SCHLIEFFEN himself proposed an important restriction of his plan. He insisted that the German army should not attack immediately after mobilisation, but simply march up to the Belgian frontier. He assumed that the French, appalled, frightened by this move and anticipating an attack, would rush into Belgian territory to protect Belgium. Once this had happened, Germany could easily interpret it as a violation of Belgian neutrality on the part of the French. An invasion by the German army, then, would be nothing but a reprisal.

Professor BREDT thinks that this reservation was the most important part of the Schlieffen plan. He submits that, if all went according to SCHLIEFFEN, Germany would have given up the whole plan had the French not gone into the trap. But the General Staff seems to have felt uneasy about this point. After SCHLIEFFEN took his retirement in 1905 strong forces were set in motion to make the campaign plan unconditional on France's attitude, whatever the political consequences would be. The KAISER gave his agreement, and the real SCHLIEFFEN plan was accordingly modified in 1908. It is a characteristic fact that the Civil Government was not notified of the change. The KAISER and his military advisers were aware that the Chancellor, Prince BUELOW, was not the man to approve of such a hazardous plan. BUELOW was not regarded as loyal; he lacked boldness and to the French a quality the KAISER prized most in his "servants." BUELOW's successor, BETHMANN HOLLWEG, was a different man. He was deemed sufficiently reliable to share the important secret. He was informed about it in 1912, two years before the war—and BETHMANN HOLLWEG did not protest.

News and Views.

Normal cable working with Shanghai, and beyond, has been re-established.

Mr. W. Noise will deliver a lecture on Art and its Relation to Schools in the Union Assembly Room of the University on Friday at 8.30 p.m.

Pirates being very active on the creeks and canals around Shanghai, local rice merchants have appealed to the authorities to protect their junks.

Thursday, October 10, is Chinese National Day and an at Home is being held at the China Merchants Club, China Building, from 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. All friends are cordially invited.

As the locust pest is becoming more serious, the Kiangsi Office for the Suppression of Locusts have addressed a letter to the Shanghai District Government asking the authorities to co-operate with them in destroying these pests.

Acting on reports that "certain unscrupulous foreigners" have established a factory in Chungking for the manufacture of morphine and other noxious drugs, the commanding officer at the Wusung Forts has given orders that all vessels from Szechuan must be searched.

According to a Nanking police census, there are at present 105,000 families in the capital and a population of 541,281, which figure does not include minors or those in schools or colleges. The Hankow Bureau of Social Affairs reports that there are no fewer than 250,000 labourers in Wuhan.

A young peach tree bearing fruit half of which was a peach and the other half a nectarine was exhibited at the recent show of the Royal Horticultural Society in London. Experts said the freak was purely accidental, although quite novel.

Dr. J. Hultman, the new Swedish Minister to China, who a number of years ago, was Consul-General for Sweden in Shanghai, left Tokyo for Shanghai by the C.P.O. Empress of Russia, which arrived last week-end. He left immediately for Nanking to present his credentials to General Chiang Kai Shek.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollington K. Tong have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Benjamin Ch'ien Chen, Professor of Architecture in Northwestern University, Mukden. Miss Tong is now studying music in the Boston Conservatory in America. Mr. Chen is an American returned student and took the degrees of bachelor and master of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania.

The Ministry of Railways has declined to intervene in the dispute between the farmers of Lunghua and the National Aviation Corporation over the laying out of a new flying field in Lunghua, on the ground that the Corporation is not under the Ministry, (although Mr. Sun Fo, the Minister, is president) and that the Ministry is not empowered to deal with such matters. The farmers, it will be recalled, protested against the surrender of their land for the flying field.

It is expected that Dr. Notohe will be voted Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Conference to be held in Kyoto from October 28 till November 9. The Conference will be attended by about 200 delegates, and the Miyako Hotel has been chosen as the meeting place. The assembly is called every two years, and its aim is to discuss Pacific problems. Each individual or country represented at the meeting is called upon to bear his or its expenses. Japan's cost of participation is estimated at Yen 100,000, which will be raised by donations.

Notice of marriage given at the local Registry include the following:—Mr. Bernardo Maria Xavier, clerk, General Electric Company, residing at 53, Haiphong Road, to Miss Marie Fung. Mr. James Chow Lun Wan, clerk, Duro Pump & Engineering Company, to Miss Philomena Chan Tak Wah, residing at St. Joseph's Mansions. Mr. Arthur Reinaldo Remedios, of 10, Yue Kwong Terrace, to Miss Edith Maria Crestejo, of 37, Wongnei-ching Road. Mr. Joseph Young Sieu, Professor at the Lingnan University, Canton, to Miss Lily Chan, of 8, Wyndham Street.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas Wallace Chisholm of Yokohama and Miss Margaret Cammuff took place at the British Consulate General in Yokohama. Immediately afterward the wedding ceremony took place at Yokohama Union Church, conducted by Dr. James Alexander. Mr. Thomas came to Japan 16 years ago from Leith, Scotland and has been associated with the Toyo Babcock Company, Yokohama, since his arrival in that country. The bride is a daughter of Mr. J. H. Wilson, formerly of the Mitsubishi Company, living at various times at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

The Chinese papers say that the families of those who went down with the C.M.S. Hsinking, in the collision off the Shantung Promontory on July 21 with N.Y.K.S. Tatsu Maru, estimate the total losses suffered at not less than \$2,000,000. The Hsinking, according to this estimate, was valued at \$1,200,000; the daily losses to the company through the loss of the vessel, \$1,400; losses of cargo, \$400,000; and the remainder for the lives lost. Two representatives have been elected to go to Nanking to appeal to the National Government to take up their claim for indemnity from the Japanese company.

Working as a carpenter in a small London shop is a former Russian Admiral who was a close friend of the late Tsar. He is Admiral Barakoff, before the revolution one of the most powerful men in Russia. To-day, however, he is only "Mister" Barakoff, a courteous, old carpenter, who works hard in his shop throughout the week. Barakoff is nearly 80, but will accept help from nobody. He has been approached several times to publish his memoirs, especially his letters from the Tsar, but has refused to do so. "I work for my living," he told publishers; "I do not sell private letters."

The front appearance of the Astor House Hotel, Tientsin, is now beginning to look quite attractive, the general improvement scheme having been carried out to match as much as possible the stately stone Annex of the Hotel. When the entrance in the Hotel is finished, which it is expected will be within a week or two, the somewhat old fashioned and mid-Victorian architecture will have taken its place. The windows of the rooms facing Victoria Park on the upper floor are being embellished with a new light and the building in general is being strengthened. In addition, the front entrance is both attractive and inviting.

Whilst chasing three armed robbers who had visited an exchange shop in Nantao and taken \$30 from the tills, a member of the Bureau of Public Safety slipped and received severe injuries when his head struck the cobble-stone road. He was taken to hospital, but died during the night. No arrests were made.

Edelweiss, the famous Swiss mountain flower, is threatened with extinction, due chiefly to the ravages of tourists. Several Alpine regions where the plant formerly flourished have reported that it is now very rare. Edelweiss does not spread rapidly, even under normal conditions. A Bavarian botanist estimated recently that in a certain mountain area there were 26,000 roots of edelweiss in 1920. At the end of 1923, he said, only 600 remained. German tourists are said to be the worst enemies of the flower. They pull up the plant by the roots, hoping to transplant it at home.

With Great Britain's greatest aeronautical season in history drawing to a close, it has just been revealed to the surprise of many that Vickers, Limited, the great shipbuilding concern, financed the construction of the giant R100 and constructed the Schneider Cup-racer Supermarine Bolle Royce S.S. The Airship Guarantee Company, which built the R100, is owned solely by Vickers, a recent report revealed. An official of the company pointed out at the same time that the giant ship was constructed at a great loss, the actual cost far exceeding first estimates. The public was also astonished to learn that the Schneider racer was also constructed by Vickers through a subsidiary company. It is recalled that Vickers have constructed a number of ships, Chile, shipbuilding being the trade in which they were known to the public before the recent announcements.

Every family in the Yorkshire village of Baldon had stew for dinner on September 7. It was all cooked in the same cauldron in which the villagers, claimed was "the biggest stew in history." Five hundred pounds of meat, 600 pounds of peas, 300 pounds of potatoes, and 56 pounds of onions were blended together in a huge, specially constructed tank. The occasion was the revival of the Baldon gipsy party after a lapse of 34 years. In the sixteenth century, the Baldon gipsy party was an annual gathering of gipsies which had gathered in the surrounding moors. The stew at that time was made mainly of game which had been bagged on private preserves. Pint pots of stew were sold last month at nine-pence. It is planned to make the "stew" an annual event.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Yesterday there was a prize-fight on a Chinese island in the vicinity of British territory, the combatants being Jack Burke and MacPhee. Sam Newman was timekeeper, and a gentleman whose name was given as Mr. Barnes was referee. The fight, which was attended by a large company of sportsmen from Hong Kong, resolved itself into a fiasco, owing chiefly to the referee. In the first and second rounds Burke gave better than he got, putting in several hard jabs on the jaw as well as a number of punishing body blows. In the third round MacPhee assumed the attack. He landed an upper-cut on his opponent's jaw, followed up with a right-handed swing, meant for the kidneys, Burke fainting and put in a blow for the wind which MacPhee parried, with the result that MacPhee's fist came down on his opponent's stomach. Loud cries were raised for a foul, the contention being that the punch was below the belt. The referee in the first place admitted that Burke was right, and pronounced in favour of the fight proceeding. Later he appeared to be overcome by the voices of parties outside the ring, and gave judgment for MacPhee. The company broke up in some disorder.—Hong Kong Daily Press, Oct. 3, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

They manage these things better in France. It seems that in Saigon the undertaking business is conducted by the Municipality, but the arrangements have not been altogether satisfactory and some difficulty has been experienced in getting horses for service at funerals. The matter was a recurring one in the Municipal Council, and one of the members suggested that instead of paying the surveyor 800 francs in cash for carriage allowances, they should place at his disposal two horses which should always be available for funerals. In Hong Kong we have a private undertaker; otherwise we might effect an economy by following the example of our Saigon friends and giving some of our officials the use of the horse-drawn carriages instead of the horse and chair allowance which totals up to such a large sum in our Estimates.—Hong Kong Daily Press, Oct. 2, 1970.

SOVIET ATTACK ON SUYUAN.

BOMBARDED AND BURNED.

A GRAVE REPORT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, October 1. An official communiqué issued by General Chang Tso Hsiang reports that Suyuan City, on the Amur River was bombarded and burnt by the Russian fleet on September 20.

Moscow, Sept. 20. Regarding the Chinese allegations of ill-treatment of Chinese prisoners in Siberia, the Tass Agency, the official news agency of the Soviet Government, says that the German Consul at Vladivostok has visited the Chinese who were arrested at Chita.

The German Consul, the report goes on, "afterwards told representatives of the Chita newspapers that the prisoners are being treated satisfactorily, and similarly to the Russian prisoners."

REDS IN FUKIEN.

STILL SPREADING DEVASTATION.

(Wah Tsi Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, Oct. 1.

The Reds under Chu Tak and Mo Chak Tung have captured Wuping and Shanghang districts in southern Fukien. Through their instigation, two battalions of the Fukien troops mutinied. The magistrate of Shanghang, a regimental commander, and many people were killed.

"IRONSIDES" ROUTED.

REPORTED HEAVY DEFEAT.

(Nan Chung Kuo.)

According to a Hankow telegram, General Liu Chih has received a telegram from Brigadier-General Li of the Hunanese troops that the "Ironsides" have been routed by the Hunanese troops. Over 2,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition and military supplies were captured.

After the Ironsides.

A Reuter message from Hankow states that according to local official reports the Hunanese troops under General Wu Shan and Li Pao Ping are following on the "Ironsides" heels and harassing them considerably.

NEW UNIVERSITY IN PEPING.

OPENING CEREMONY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, October 1. The five days' opening exercises of the Yen-ching University concluded this afternoon, when Mr. Franklin Warner, Chairman of the New York Board of Trustees, handed over the keys of the new buildings to Chancellor Wu Lei Chuan, in the presence of a large audience. The buildings cost more than \$2,000,000.

Among the telegrams of good wishes received this week-end were those from ex-General Dawes, the London University, the U.S. Academy of Arts, and also letters from the American Foreign Mission Conference.

FREEMAN OF SUFFOLK.

HONOUR FOR GENERAL DAWES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 1. General Dawes has received the freedom of Sudbury, in Suffolk, whence his Puritan, and stone-mason, ancestor went to America in 1635.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would simultaneously have received the freedom of the town, but his departure to America prevented the ceremony.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 1. A bulletin issued to-day says that the condition of the Princess Royal is unchanged, after a disturbed night.

MR. WESTERHEIM IN SHANGHAI.

DRAMATIC RESCUE BY SOLDIERS.

BATTERED WITH STONES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, October 1.

Mr. Westerheim, of the ill-fated Botnia, arrived in Shanghai this morning, and was immediately sent to hospital.

It is learned that when the Chinese soldiers pressed on his captors, the latter conveyed him to a cave from which he attempted to escape.

In a fight with the guards he received severe blows on the head, from a large stone. The soldiers finally traced the pirates to their lair, and rescued Mr. Westerheim after a sharp fight, in which several casualties occurred on both sides.

The military captured two of the gang, and brought them to Mr. Westerheim for identification, and then summarily shot them on the beach.

Mr. Westerheim's wounds are not expected to prove fatal. In this connection, it is noteworthy that Capt. Hnaland was also battered on the head with a stone, and left for dead, before the pirates abandoned him during their flight.

However, it is pleasing to know that both are now recovering.

STORM HAVOC IN JAPAN.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, Oct. 1.

Widespread havoc has been wrought in the Amamiyoshima Islands and the Luchus by a storm which swept the area all day long on September 29, Sunday.

Official figures received in Tokyo show that nearly six hundred houses have been destroyed and over eight hundred damaged. Five motor-boats were sunk and there were several casualties.

Press despatches from the area put the damages figures even higher.

A SPLENDID RESCUE.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New Orleans, Sept. 30.

After standing by throughout a night of terrible weather in the wake of the hurricane, the coast-guard ship Sauke succeeded in rescuing all the twenty-eight members of the crew of the Danish cargo-steamer Scandia, which was wrecked on the treacherous Molasses Reef by the hurricane.

There is little prospect, it is feared, of saving the cargo of the "Scandia" which consisted of three and a half million gallons of fuel oil. The Scandia is a petroleum steamer of over 8,000 tons.

DOMINIONS AND NAVAL CONFERENCE.

OBSTACLES SURMOUNTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 30.

A wireless message from Reuter's representative on board the Cunard liner Berengaria, which is carrying Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to the United States, says that the final communications have been received from the Dominions Governments regarding the questions on which depended the invitations for the Five-Power Naval Conference.

The way is now clear for the issue of invitations to a Conference to be held in London in the middle of January.

DUTCH INDIES MAIL SERVICE.

A MACHINE HELD UP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Amsterdam, Sept. 30.

The second machine of the new air mail service to the Dutch Indies was forced to land owing to bad weather near Satal, on the west coast of Siam, en route from Bangkok to Medan. The machine was damaged, but the occupants were unhurt. The mails were forwarded to their destination.

REPRISALS IN CHEFOO.

TERRIBLE STORIES FROM THE NORTH.

WOMEN CUT TO PIECES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHEFOO, Oct. 1.

Military operations were recently undertaken by troops under Liu Chien Nien against bands of "Red Spears" in the district between Hwanghsien and Tengchowfu, south of the Chefoo-Weihai motor road.

Many conflicting reports are current as regards the burning of villages and killing of inhabitants. It is known, however, that the Senior Consul on September 28, interviewed Liu Chien Nien, requesting him to intervene on humanitarian grounds. A representative of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has also interviewed Liu Chien Nien.

A report from American missionary sources states that eighteen villages which were linked up with Siga (one of the centres of the Red Spears movement), were all burned, some worse than others.

At Siga it is reported that even women with babies in arms, who fled to the cornfields, were cut to pieces by soldiers. The operations apparently are not yet over. To date it is stated that altogether eighty villages have been more or less burned, or the houses looted.

TO REPUDIATE WAR TREATIES.

PLEBISCITE TO BE HELD IN GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

A plebiscite is being held in Germany between October 18 and 19 on the "Bill Against the Enslavement of the German People," which repudiates all post-war treaties and agreements.

The plebiscite is due to the Nationalist campaign in favour of the Bill, which stipulates that any German Minister or plenipotentiary signing an agreement imposing burdens on Germany will be liable to trial for high treason.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

DECREASE IN THE DEFICIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

London, Sept. 30.

The revenue returns for the first six months of the financial year show a deficit of £72,000,000, the receipts being £217,000,000 and expenditure £289,000,000.

The deficit, however, is nearly £4,000,000 less than for the same period last year, and experts are of the opinion that the situation is not unsatisfactory.

THE PALESTINE AFFAIR.

AN ARAB PROTEST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JERUSALEM, Sept. 30.

After meetings at Haifa, Jaffa and Jerusalem in protest against the sentences on Arabs in connection with the recent disturbances, the Arabs decided to close all their establishments in Palestine, and to cease all work on Wednesday.

FRENCH TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

TO REMAIN AWHILE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, Sept. 30.

Replacing M. Poincaré who, for the first time for many years, was unable to preside at the opening session of the Council General of Meuse Department, M. Maginot, Minister for the Colonies in a speech at Bar le Duc, declared that premature evacuation of the Third Zone of the Rhineland, under the Hague Agreement, was strictly conditional upon the French and German Parliaments' ratification of the Young Plan.

Therefore, the French troops would remain until the Young Plan operated.

COSTES SIGHTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Moscow, Sept. 30.

The airman Costes was sighted to-day flying over Novosibirsk on route for Irkutsk.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN BRITAIN.

MR. THOMAS CLAIMS A CURE.

"AN ATTACK" EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Addressing the Labour Party Conference to-day, Mr. J. H. Thomas stressed the difficulties of tackling the unemployment problem.

Despite the flattery heaped on the Labour Government, the real attack, he said, was coming on the unemployment issue, when Parliament re-assembled.

Mr. Thomas emphasised that progress was being made with the municipal road and Colonial schemes, which were producing results. It was not merely paper talk, but was actually providing employment.

Salesmanship.

Mr. Thomas later divulged that he took a shipload of British coal with him on his recent visit to Canada which the Canadian railways tested. He encountered opposition from the Nova Scotia colliers, but brought back samples of Nova Scotia coal, in order to demonstrate that a blend of British and Nova Scotia coal would benefit Canada.

He also interviewed steel importers, and secured a promise of orders, which he had not so far announced, with a view to preventing the Americans jumping into the market, and offering to undersell.

He hoped that Lancashire would benefit from his Canadian trip, inasmuch as the British cotton industry had been hampered by Canadian Imperial Preference, given conditionally upon 50 per cent. of the labour used in an article being British. This condition was impossible, as raw cotton was mostly purchased outside the Empire.

Mr. Thomas hoped he would be able to say definitely that raw material would henceforth be excluded from those conditions. He confessed that he was disturbed by the increase of the Bank Rate, which, moreover, was not likely to achieve its object.

WHAT "LABOUR" STANDS FOR.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The untiring attempt of British Communists to "communist" the Labour Party and to twist its programme into a more radical path will be dealt a decisive death blow to-morrow when the twenty-ninth annual conference of the Labour Party opens at Brighton.

The Labour Party will fight the spectre of radical and Communist influence by a drastic measure excluding members of the Communist Party and other radical organisations from conferences of the Labour Party.

These proposals are contained in a new Labour Constitution which without a doubt will be adopted. They hit right at the fountain-head of the radical element troubling the Labour Party and which threatens its future success at the polls.

Through provision that no specific proposals of legislative, financial, administrative reform can be included in the party programme without the two-thirds consent of the conference of the Labour Party, the Radical and Communist element is definitely weeded out of the Labour roster.

Although the new Constitution which comes up for consideration to-morrow and the three succeeding days was ordered two years ago, the special measures directed at the Communists are undoubtedly the result of bitter accusations made at the last general election by the Conservatives and Liberals.

The proposals directed at the radical element of the party is but one of many others aimed to solidify the party and insure party discipline. The new constitution also definitely states that the name of the party is the Labour Party, despite the fact that many of the Liberals and Conservatives insist on terming it the "Socialist Party."

The Constitution lays down more complete regulations as to membership in the party, ensuring a more harmonious conception of the party's policies.

It is interesting to note that provision is made for National Association Members to be enrolled at the discretion of the Executive Committee. It is believed this class of membership was provided to care for cases like the recent desertion of Sir William Jowett from the ranks of the Liberal Party to join the Labour Party.

The objects of the Party, according to the new Constitution, include "to secure for the producers by hand or brain the full fruits of their industry, and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of common ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BANK RATE QUESTION.

VIEWS OF SIR OSWALD MOSLEY.

HOW TO CONTROL CREDIT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 1.

That the increased Bank Rate will intensify the Government's difficulties was emphasised to-day by Sir Oswald Mosley in a speech at Hove.

He declared that the Bank of England, with its present power, could deprive two men of work for every one the Government provided with employment. Also, he stated, that the Labour Party policy on the question was now supported by some of the leading organs in the city.

He himself believed that it was possible to control credit without endangering the financial stability of the country.

FOREIGNERS ON INLAND WATERS.

STEPS TAKEN FOR ABOLITION OF PRIVILEGE.

Nanking.—Replying to a telegram of the Shanghai Navigation Association urging that steps be taken for the abolition of the privilege of inland navigation by foreigners, the Ministry of Communications, in a telegram to the association yesterday, states that it is co-operating with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in endeavouring to bring about the removal of this handicap of the development of Chinese shipping.

The telegram declares that such privilege will not be granted in the new Treaties to be concluded between China and foreign Powers.

FOREIGNERS TO LOSE PRIVILEGES.

CANNOT ACT AS CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Nanking.—Foreigners residing in the interior of the country will shortly lose the privilege of acting as chartered accountants in the auditing of accounts or as auditors, according to a set of regulations now being formulated by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FRENCH SALE OF WAR MATERIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT PILLORIED BY PRESS.

PARIS, Sept. 29. Large stocks of obsolete war material are offered for sale by public auction which is to take place on October 11.

The war material includes Winchester rifles, carbines and rifles of other makes dating from the years 1860 to 1874 together with bayonets and nearly 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition. French citizens and resident foreigners are admitted as bidders on the condition that their purchases must be exported abroad within one year.

The Press generally condemns the disposal of this war material by public sale. The paper *Matin* demands that the arms with which several divisions of soldiers can be equipped, be destroyed, saying "while diplomats are endeavouring to liquidate the outstanding war problems, the French military administration throws on the market large quantities of unused war material with which the reactionaries of many countries will be glad to arm themselves."

"Generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend upon their own exertions by hand or brain for the means of life."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, will be Chairman of the Conference. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was renominated for treasurer of the party by thirty organisations. He will be unopposed.

SHEARER DENIES SUGGESTIONS.

"VIGOROUS THUNDER" AT TRIAL.

U.S. NAVAL SCANDAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

"You have raked the sewers of London and New York in order to ruin me," thundered William Shearer vigorously, when denying questions put at the Senate enquiry alleging that he was the associate of international crooks, but he said he "supposed" that he had been arrested in America as a spy. He admitted that he was arrested on the dock where a yacht was unloading whisky.

Shearer said that shipbuilders offered to pay him \$5,000 yearly to go to Geneva and then drum the necessity of a Navy Merchant Marine into the American public. He denied trying sabotage at the Geneva Conference.

Rear Admiral Reeves also gave evidence and said that he desired the success of the Conference.

SMEDLEY-BUTLER CRITICISED.

TRENCHANT PRESS COMMENTS.

"ENTHUSIASTIC AND FLIGHTY MARINES."

[United Press.]

Peking.—Major-General Smedley Butler is the object of scornful and ironical comment in the English-language newspapers of North China, following the publication here of General Butler's own story of his experiences as commander of the U.S. Marines in China during the crisis of 1927-8.

The most severe attack upon General Butler's story is made by Charles James Fox, American editor of the American newspaper in Tientsin, the *North China Star*. Tientsin was General Butler's headquarters during most of his stay in China.

"Alone in Tientsin."

In an editorial entitled "Alone in Tientsin," Dr. Fox says:—"Like many of our local subscribers who are familiar with the facts we have been reading with a good deal of amusement Major-General Smedley's own account of his recent exploits here in Tientsin. As a cat may remind one of a tiger, so General Butler's yarns of his expedition to North China remind us somewhat of Colonel Roosevelt's own story of the Rough Riders in Cuba, written just after he returned from the Spanish-American War."

"And, as Dooley dubbed the Roosevelt story 'Alone in Cuba,' so we feel that Butler's yarns might well be entitled 'Alone in Tientsin.'"

"Really, there were others in Cuba besides the then Lieutenant-Colonel Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, and during the recent crisis in Tientsin, there were also others besides the then Brigadier-General Butler and his Marines. We had then, as we have now, the Fifteenth U.S. Infantry, who, like the battalion of Marines in the Legation Guard, because of their long service in and around Tientsin or Peking, and their resulting knowledge of local conditions, were in a far better position to render real effective service in an emergency than were the enthusiastic and somewhat flighty marines."

Mis-statements Alleged.

"Incidentally, the Fifteenth Infantry has been in North China for about a generation, through all kinds of serious emergencies, and to the best of our knowledge has also 'never fired a shot.' But the Fifteenth doesn't 'shoot off its face' about the unfired shot."

"The *North China Standard* in Peking is more serious in its comment upon General Butler's articles which appeared in local newspapers as well as in the United States. This paper plainly accuses General Butler of making 'obvious and ridiculous mis-statements.'"

"It must indeed be disconcerting to the U.S. Marines, stationed in Peking and to the members of the American Legation here, to have General Butler permit himself wordy indiscretions in print," says the *Standard*.

After detailing a number of statements made by General Butler which the *Standard* declares are definitely untrue, the paper continues: "The only conclusion open to us is to believe General Butler was misquoted (by a ghost-writer). Perhaps the resultant embarrassment will convince him of the dangers which beset the path of a responsible officer who engages in public writing about his profession."

TERRORISM IN MANCHURIA.

RUSSIAN YOUTHS AND WOMEN ARRESTED.

SEQUEL TO BATTLE IN FOREST.

[United Press.]

A group of Russian young men and women, none of them more than 22 years of age, has been arrested in the forests of North Manchuria by Chinese police and soldiers, charged with directing terrorist acts which seriously interfered with the operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway since the Soviet Union broke off diplomatic relations with China.

The group was traced to the forest after an attempt upon the life of P. Shikin, a Russian in the employ of the Chinese police at Harbin, in which the group is charged with committing.

The Surrender.

In the fight with Chinese police in the forest, two of the group escaped after firing several shots, but the rest finally surrendered. The Chinese police claim that they have obtained information from the captives which reveals the plans for a wide-spread reign of terror in North Manchuria, directed particularly against the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The leader of the band, according to the Chinese police, was a man named Janoff, one of the many student-interpreters sent to Harbin by Moscow to learn the Chinese language. He is believed also to have been the chief organizer of terrorist gangs in support of the Soviet cause.

When discovered, the band was living in tents, where parabeils, ammunition, pistols, ignition cords, electric wire, and other paraphernalia for sabotage against the railway were found. The Chinese police declare. The suspects were brought to Harbin, and are imprisoned here.

Red and White Feuds.

The attempt upon the life of Shikin reveals one of the many tales of feuds between Red and White Russians with which this city abounds. Shikin arrived in Harbin in 1924 from Vladivostok where he had held important positions in Soviet institutions, and was at once appointed a member of the Trade Union Council here. In 1926, he became a member of the commission examining application for Soviet citizenship in the Soviet Consulate-General, with access to consular files.

But toward the end of 1926, a Russian girl friend of Shikin quarrelled with him, and told Soviet authorities that he was really anti-Bolshevik and was acting secretly as informant to the Chinese police. He was dismissed, and a wholesale shifting of trade union executives followed.

Shikin, outlived by the Soviets, openly became an agent for the Chinese police, and is said to have given them much valuable information about Soviet activities. It was stated here that he had valuable documents from the Soviet Consulate which he held secret.

It is surmised that the "Young Communists," whose leaders were captured in the forest, decided that he was too dangerous to the Soviet cause, and resolved to get him out of the way. The attempt on his life was made in daylight on Harbin's principal street by a young man riding in an automobile who fired a pistol at him, wounding him in the back.

BANDITS STILL ACTIVE.

RUSSIAN DESPERADOES.

[United Press.]

Harbin.—A dozen groups of determined bandits, headed by "White Russian desperadoes and consisting chiefly of Russians, have appeared along the western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and are robbing farms and villages in extensive districts, according to reports of travellers returning here.

White Russian bandits have existed for years, but the recent Sino-Russian controversy, together with increasing poverty among Russians in Harbin and elsewhere, has stimulated their growth to an unprecedented extent.

Daring and Thorough.

The Russian robbers are described as more daring and thorough than their Chinese counterparts. They take off not only money but farm produce and everything else they can lay their hands on.

Among the farms robbed are several experimental farms, where modern methods of agriculture were being introduced into North Manchuria.

The robbers have held up and robbed a number of caravans of carts in which produce is brought to market. They take not only the produce, but the horses and carts themselves. Most of the bandits are mounted, and are always anxious to add to the horses in their possession.

Home.—Box 517, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [517]

CORRESPONDENCE.

APPEAL TO THE P.W.D.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I beg to draw attention to the perpetration of a cruel nuisance by the contractors—with the sanction of the Public Works Department—on the residents along Kai Tak Road and that neighbourhood.

A few months ago sputtering engines attached to earth-trucks began to operate from morning till night, sending volumes of suffocating smoke into the houses, but this inconvenience has to be tolerated, as there is reclamation work to be done at the Aerodrome for the Government.

Lately, however, these engines have been even more intensively exploited and in the quiet of the evening, the nerve-racking noise and health-destroying smoke do not cease until midnight.

I have to submit that a resident is entitled to his sleep from 9 p.m. without organised disturbance, and that the Public Works Department should not, in the interests of the public, permit these engines to operate after that hour. The assistance of the Director of Public Works is hereby invoked to remedy a real grievance.—Yours, etc.

RESIDENT.

Hong Kong, October 1.

WATER SHORTAGE PERSISTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—After reading your thrilling account of the thunderstorm last Sunday, I felt sure there would be plenty of water for me this morning—but no! As usual, before the key has been on five minutes, the water gradually gets less and less and then stops entirely for some minutes.

Surely there is enough water now in the reservoirs to give us full pressure, but we do not get it. Why! How the people on the third floor of the flats here get on I cannot imagine when those on the ground floor cannot get a constant supply.

Will somebody in authority please look into this matter and put it right? If there really is a shortage of water, still, let us know and we must put up with it, but if the reservoirs are full, please let us have our full supply.

Finally, can anyone tell me whether a claim could be upheld against the P.W.D. if a geyser explodes through the water supply being suddenly stopped?—Yours, etc.

KOWLOONITE.

Kowloon, October 1.

RACE-TRACK TACTICS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As an eye-witness of the Open Mile at the H.K.W. Corps sports meeting I should very much like to ask "Athlete" a question.

No doubt he is well aware of the powers that he stipulate that before a competitor is allowed to cross another he must first gain a three yard lead. Now when the first Indian runner passed Pte. Baulsh of the Somersets he certainly did not wait until he was three yards to the good before he crossed to the inside berth; rather more like one third of that length, and it was about this distance apart they remained until within fifty yards of the winning post, when it appeared obvious that Baulsh intended regaining the lead, but owing to the presence of another Indian runner very close to his right and a little to the rear he was completely hemmed in, and there he would have remained until the finish had he not taken the course he did.

What I should like to know from "Athlete" is, presuming himself in Baulsh's position, what would he have done? Would he have resorted to the "unfair and unporting-like" action of getting through and so cause "a black spot" to appear on an otherwise bright afternoon's sport, or would he, a better runner, be content to demurely fill second, or more probably, third place.—Yours, etc.

E.L.J.

Kowloon, Sept. '30.

CLAIM AGAINST A BANK.

PLAINTIFF'S STORY OF DEPOSIT MONEY.

JUDGE'S POOR OPINION OF WITNESSES

In the Summary Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Wood, the Foo Loong Bank, 100, Queen's Road Central, was sued for the recovery of \$611, which, it was contended, was the equivalent of a deposit of \$1,000 Central Bank of China notes.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall for plaintiff, said that his client purchased Central Bank notes from defendant for which he paid \$325. He received 100 \$10 notes and as he had no immediate need for the money, deposited it with the bank.

On August 21, plaintiff went to the bank to draw his money. When he made application the clerk looked up the records and said no money had been deposited. Plaintiff left for Kowloon and returned to Hong Kong on September 7 when he again made a demand.

He was again informed that there was no deposit, in spite of the deposit note which he produced.

Plaintiff's Story.

Giving evidence, the plaintiff, whose name is Chan Hang Shan, said he was manager of the Lee Sang Chung firm, No. 16, Eastern Street, and of the Li Chai rice mill, Kowloon. He had made other purchases of Central Bank notes but those transactions were for cash and no records had been kept.

When he was told he had made no deposit, he "made a fuss" and told defendant's manager that he could not do business in that way. Cross-examined by Mr. Watson, for defendant, plaintiff denied that he received the equivalent of his money on June 22.

He denied that on June 22 he sold the notes to the bank for \$631. He admitted that up to June 22 he had a lot of other transactions with the bank. He could not remember whether \$1,000 was deposited with the bank as security against speculation in exchange because the money was not all deposited at the same time. It consisted of several sums.

Mr. Watson: The money in this case is for money deposited with the bank and not for exchange transactions?—Yes.

Plaintiff denied that he had ever owed any money to the bank, and declared they would not "give me credit for one cent."

Mr. Watson: On June 22, you owed \$4,500 to the bank on exchange contracts?—No.

You had a settlement on June 22—I did not settle anything with the defendant on June 22. I did not receive any money on that day.

On that day your deposit of \$1,000, plus \$631 and the money you brought with you settled your debt to the bank?—No, that is not true. All the other transactions had already been settled.

Mr. Watson mentioned a previous action brought by Tak Lee against the bank for \$500 which amount was paid. Plaintiff denied that he was Tak Lee. Tak Lee was a distant cousin of his.

Coincidences.

Cross-examining the defendant, Mr. Rendall asked him whether it was not a strange coincidence that the plaintiff should have a deposit note both in this action and the previous one.

Defendant: If there were no such coincidences there would be no litigation.

Asked why he did not get the deposit note back at the time the money was alleged to have been paid, defendant said that a *fok* of the firm knew the plaintiff and he accepted a promise that the note would be returned the following day.

The evidence being closed, Mr. Watson submitted that it was a question as to which side was to be believed.

His Lordship said that he could not believe some of the earlier witnesses for the defendant, nor could he accept all the evidence on the other side. In his Lordship's view both sides had said each other. He therefore proposed to give judgment for the plaintiff on the claim.

Mr. Watson accepted this ruling and indicated that he would consider the question of taking another action to recover the money.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff with costs, stay of execution being granted for one month.

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ROUND THE COURTS.

ARMY COOK-BOY
"SCROUNGES" HAM.

When a mess boy employed lately at Wellington Barracks was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with the theft of 14 pounds of ham, Mr. W. D. Owen, who represented the defendant, entered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Owen said that he had instructions to admit the charge and to plead for leniency. The ham was the remains of a day's ration and the defendant understood that it was of no further use. He therefore took it away.

Mr. Owen mentioned that the defendant had had ten years' service at various barracks and had a good character throughout. The military representative in Court confirmed this and added that they were not pressing the charge.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$75 or in default six weeks' hard labour.

IGNORING SIGNALS.

Mr. N. Allen was fined \$10 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton for disobeying traffic directions at Garden Road junction on September 14. At a previous hearing it was stated that the defendant had proceeded along Queen's Road despite the fact that the light at the foot of Garden Road was against him. Defendant declared that the lights were turned against him just as he was passing the signal. His Worship held that Mr. Allen had made a genuine mistake in his impression of what occurred. He had seen the place and did not think Traffic Sergeant McLane (who had given evidence) could have been mistaken.

FINE REDUCED.

The driver of a motor lorry who was fined \$25 in all for speeding in Nathan Road and for driving a Ford lorry when he was only licensed to drive a Chevrolet car informed Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith that although he had been given 24 hours to raise the money, he was unable to meet the fines and could only pay \$10.

Observing that the defendant had a good character and as he was fairly old and would probably have difficulty in finding work if he lost his job by going to prison, the Magistrate stated that the fine would be reduced to \$10.

MESS BOY "CANED."

Twelve strokes of the cane was the sentence passed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith on a mess boy employed on the Yau-mai ferry boat Man Hing, who was convicted of stealing a brass rope guide from the ferry.

CONDEMNED MAN'S LAST ACTS.

LETTERS OF ADVICE TO
CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND
WU PEI-FU.

Two Chinese convicted for black-mailing and murder, were handed over to the Chinese authorities for execution under an escort of the Settlement police, after they had been asked their last wishes at the Provisional Court.

The blackmailer who was an ex-policeman, and an ex-soldier of the Nationalists Army, had nine charges against him and was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, which sentence was disproved by the Kiangsu Provincial Government who asked that the case should be re-tried. Consequently the court sentenced the accused to death, in May, 1929.

When brought before the court he asked if he might write letters to General Chang Kai Shek and Wu Pei Fu, which request was immediately granted. The condemned man said that he did not care if he died as he was 38 years of age and too old to serve his nation.

His letter to General Chang Kai Shek was as long as that to Wu Pei Fu; both were written in an empty court-room. He asked the former to engage new officials who were not afraid of death, and many similar sentences as that, in which he concluded with a poem, declaring that it was the secret of how China could be saved. He finished his letter requesting that the poem be inscribed on the monument erected before the Shanghai Nankai Railway Station. His letter to Wu Pei Fu was in the same strain.

The other condemned man was convicted of the murder of a bank messenger whom he shot on Szuchuen and Ningpo Roads in April, 1929. They were both given food at their request.—*N.O. Daily Press.*

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.

AMOEY

Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Haiyang, Douglas, Oct. 4.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Tjileboet, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Antung, B. & S., Oct. 7.
Haiching, Douglas, Oct. 8.
Linn, B.A.S., Oct. 9.
Takada, B.I., Oct. 12.
Anhui, B. & S., Oct. 13.
Tjialak, J.C.J.L., Oct. 14.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 15.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 16.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., Oct. 18.
Shirala, B.I., Oct. 19.

ANTWERP

Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Menelaus, B.F., Oct. 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Kalyan, P. & O., Oct. 20.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS

St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.
Changho, B. & S., Oct. 15.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 23.
Nellore, E. & A., Nov. 1.

BALIIC PORTS

Afrika, Manners, Oct. 27.

BALTIMORE

Debank, Bank, Oct. 3.
City of Norwich, Bank, Oct. 6.

BANGKOK

Hollas, Thoresen, Oct. 6.
Kwangchow, B. & S., Oct. 8.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Oct. 8.
Kalgan, B. & S., Oct. 13.

BELAWAN DELI

Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Oct. 10.
Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.

BOMBAY

Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 17.
Mirapore, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 27.

BOSTON

Debank, Bank, Oct. 3.
City of Norwich, Bank, Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Oct. 10.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Japanese Prince, Furness, Oct. 24.

BREMER

Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.

BRINDISI

Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Oct. 15.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Nov. 2.

CALCUTTA

Kutsang, Jardine's, Oct. 5.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 9.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 12.
Namsang, Jardine's, Oct. 14.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 24.

CEBU

Kentucky, S.S.S., Oct. 2.
Washington, S.S.S., Oct. 18.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Oct. 24.

CHEFOO

Huichow, B. & S., Oct. 10.

COLOMBO

Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Duchessa d'Aosta, Dodwell's, Oct. 5.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.
Preussen, Jelsen, Oct. 9.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 14.
Esquillo, Dwell's, Oct. 15.
Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Vogland, Jelsen, Oct. 16.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Oct. 17.
Mirapore, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
General Metzinger, M.M., Oct. 22.
Kalyan, P. & O., Oct. 28.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 27.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Oct. 30.
Nagore, P.O., Nov. 2.

COPENHAGEN

Afrika, Manners, Oct. 27.

DALNY

Linn, B. & S., Oct. 9.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Trier, Melchers, Oct. 22.

DUTCH PORTS

Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
City of Pekin, Bank, Oct. 9.
Preussen, Jelsen, Oct. 9.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Vogland, Jelsen, Oct. 16.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Oct. 17.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Oct. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Kalyan, P. & O., Oct. 28.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Oct. 30.

FOOCHOW

Haiyang, Douglas, Oct. 4.
Huichow, B. & S., Oct. 7.
Haiching, Douglas, Oct. 8.

GENOA

Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Preussen, Jelsen, Oct. 9.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 12.
Vogland, Jelsen, Oct. 16.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Oanfa, B.F., Oct. 20.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Oct. 30.

GLASGOW

Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.
Oanfa, B.F., Oct. 20.

GOTHENBURG

Afrika, Manners, Oct. 27.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW

Chekang, B. & S., Oct. 4.
Canton, M.M., Oct. 6-7.
Kwangtung, B. & S., Oct. 8.
Tonkin, M.M., Oct. 8.
Chengtu, B. & S., Oct. 17.

HAMBURG

Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
City of Pekin, Bank, Oct. 9.
Preussen, Jelsen, Oct. 9.
Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Menelaus, B.F., Oct. 15.
Vogland, Jelsen, Oct. 16.
Glenshiel, Jardine's, Oct. 17.
Sumatra, Gilman's, Oct. 18.
Fulda, Melchers, Oct. 19.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.
Duisburg, Jelsen, Oct. 30.

HAYRE

Oanfa, B.F., Oct. 20.

HONOLULU

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.

ILOILO

Kentucky, S.S.S., Oct. 2.
Washington, S.S.S., Oct. 18.
G'den Tide, S.S.S., Oct. 24.

JAPAN PORTS

Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.
Tathylbus, B.F., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Della, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Andre Lebon, M.M., Oct. 8.
Aratuna, P. & O., Oct. 8.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Oct. 8.
Automedon, B.F., Oct. 9.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Oct. 9.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 10.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Romolo, Dwell's, Oct. 10.
Macedonia, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Takada, B.I., Oct. 12.
Sauerland, Jelsen, Oct. 14.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 15.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Oct. 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Shantung, Gilman's, Oct. 17.
Shirala, B.I., Oct. 19.
Malaya, Manners, Oct. 21.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Porthos, M.M., Oct. 22.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
Belitana, P. & O., Oct. 23.
Pembroke, Jelsen, Oct. 25.
Ixion, B.F., Oct. 25.
Kushgar, P. & O., Oct. 25.
Kulmerland, Jelsen, Oct. 26.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 29.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Oct. 29.
Talm, B.T., Oct. 29.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Oct. 31.
Lahn, Melchers, Nov. 2.

KALAMATA

Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Taiping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.

PENANG

Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 9.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Oct. 10.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 12.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, Oct. 14.
Menelaus, B.F., Oct. 15.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Mirapore, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 24.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 15.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Oct. 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Shantung, Gilman's, Oct. 17.
Shirala, B.I., Oct. 19.
Malaya, Manners, Oct. 21.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Porthos, M.M., Oct. 22.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
Belitana, P. & O., Oct. 23.
Pembroke, Jelsen, Oct. 25.
Ixion, B.F., Oct. 25.
Kushgar, P. & O., Oct. 25.
Kulmerland, Jelsen, Oct. 26.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 29.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Oct. 29.
Talm, B.T., Oct. 29.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Oct. 31.
Lahn, Melchers, Nov. 2.

PORTLAND

Iowa, S.S.S., Oct. 15.
Bolivier, Bank, Oct. 16.

RANGOON

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 9.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.

SAIGON

Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.
General Metzinger, M.M., Oct. 22.

SANDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Oct. 10.
Nellore, E. & A., Nov. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.
G'den Star, S.S.S., Oct. 5.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Oct. 8.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Iowa, S.S.S., Oct. 15.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
G'den Tide S.S.S., Oct. 24.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Sumatra, Gilman's, Oct. 18.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.

SEATTLE

Tathylbus, B.F., Oct. 5.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Oct. 15.
Bolivier, Bank, Oct. 16.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Ixion, B.F., Oct. 25.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 29.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

MARSEILLES

Hector, B.F., Oct. 2.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Lima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 12.
Franken, Melchers, Oct. 15.
Menelaus, B.F., Oct. 15.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
General Metzinger, M.M., Oct. 22.
Kalyan, P. & O., Oct. 28.
Nagore, P.O., Nov. 2.

NAPLES

Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.

NEWCHANG

Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, Oct. 4.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 9.
Chipsing, Jardine's, Oct. 20.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Debank, Bank, Oct. 3.
City of Norwich, Bank, Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Imperial Prince, Furness, Oct. 10.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Japanese Prince, Furness, Oct. 24.

NORTH CHINA

Main, Melchers, Oct. 5.
Sauerland, Jelsen, Oct. 14.
Trier, Melchers, Oct. 22.
Lahn, Melchers, Nov. 2.

OSLO

Sumatra, Gilman's, Oct. 18.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.

PANAMA

Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Taiping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.

PENANG

Glenapp, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
Haruna Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 5.
Kutsang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 9.
Van Heutz, J.C.J.L., Oct. 10.
Karmala, P. & O., Oct. 12.
Tilawa, B.I., Oct. 12.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, Oct. 14.
Menelaus, B.F., Oct. 15.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Mirapore, P. & O., Oct. 17.
Kamo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 19.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, Oct. 20.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 24.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, Oct. 15.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Oct. 18.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Shantung, Gilman's, Oct. 17.
Shirala, B.I., Oct. 19.
Malaya, Manners, Oct. 21.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Porthos, M.M., Oct. 22.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
Belitana, P. & O., Oct. 23.
Pembroke, Jelsen, Oct. 25.
Ixion, B.F., Oct. 25.
Kushgar, P. & O., Oct. 25.
Kulmerland, Jelsen, Oct. 26.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 29.
Romolo, Dodwell's, Oct. 29.
Talm, B.T., Oct. 29.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., Oct. 31.
Lahn, Melchers, Nov. 2.

PORTLAND

Iowa, S.S.S., Oct. 15.
Bolivier, Bank, Oct. 16.

RANGOON

Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 9.
Rangoon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.

SAIGON

Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.
General Metzinger, M.M., Oct. 22.

SANDAKAN

Hinsang, Jardine's, Oct. 2.
St. Albans, E. & A., Oct. 4.
Mausang, Jardine's, Oct. 10.
Nellore, E. & A., Nov. 1.

SAN FRANCISCO

Pres. Hayes, Dollar, Oct. 2.
G'den Star, S.S.S., Oct. 5.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., Oct. 8.
Lisbon Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 10.
Iowa, S.S.S., Oct. 15.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 16.
Tai Ping, Dodwell's, Oct. 21.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Oct. 22.
G'den Tide S.S.S., Oct. 24.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 30.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

Sumatra, Gilman's, Oct. 18.
Africa, Manners, Oct. 27.

SEATTLE

Tathylbus, B.F., Oct. 5.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Oct. 15.
Bolivier, Bank, Oct. 16.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 21.
Ixion, B.F., Oct. 25.
Pres. Madison, A.M.L., Oct. 29.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct. 5/6.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., Oct. 5.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, Oct. 6.
Luchow, B.S.S., Oct. 6.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, Oct. 6.
Delta, P. & O., Oct. 7.
Persen, B.F., Oct. 7.
Toyama Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 7.
Angers, M. & M., Oct. 8.

SHANGHAI

Changchow, D.S.S., Oct. 2.
Linn, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Nanning, B.S.S., Oct. 2.
Talamba, B.I., Oct. 2.
Yingchow, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Changtu, B. & S., Oct. 2.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Oct. 3.
Rosandra, Dwell's, Oct. 4.
Szechuen, B.S.S., Oct. 5.
Main, Melchers, Oct

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	8 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"NANNING"	On 2nd Oct.	3 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & DALNY	"YINGCHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGKIANG"	On 3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGCHOW"	On 3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENGCHOW"	On 3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENGCHOW"	On 3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & TIENTSIN	"ANTUNG"	On 7th Oct.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 8th Oct.	8 a.m.
HOIHOW, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 8th Oct.	10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW, NINGPO & DALNY	"KALGAN"	On 10th Oct.	11 a.m.
WATWAI, CHENGKIANG & TIENTSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 10th Oct.	11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 13th Oct.	5 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & TIENTSIN	"CHENGCHOW"	On 13th Oct.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"CHENGCHOW"	On 17th Oct.	10 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, TELEPHONE CENTRAL 35, Agents.

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SHIP	Days Here	Days to Start
CHANGTE	8th October	18th October

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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

loading on or about

27th OCTOBER

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OTHER SAILINGS:— SHANGHAI, ETC. CONTINENT, ETC. M.S. "Malaya" 21st Oct. 2nd Dec.

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"JAVANESE PRINCE" ... Oct. 24th

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Telegrams: Furnprinee. King's Building [19]

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To	Ship	On	At
TO MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	ANDRE LEBON	8th Oct.	8th Oct.
	G. METZINGER	22nd Oct.	22nd Oct.
	ANDRE LEBON	5th Nov.	5th Nov.
	PORTHOS	19th Nov.	19th Nov.
	CHENONCEAUX	3rd Dec.	3rd Dec.
	ATHOS II	17th Dec.	17th Dec.
	D'ARTAGNAN	31st Dec.	31st Dec.
	ANGERS	14th Jan.	14th Jan.
TO Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.	ANDRE LEBON	8th Oct.	8th Oct.
	PORTHOS	22nd Oct.	22nd Oct.
	CHENONCEAUX	5th Nov.	5th Nov.
	ATHOS II	19th Nov.	19th Nov.
	D'ARTAGNAN	3rd Dec.	3rd Dec.
	ANGERS	17th Dec.	17th Dec.
	SEPHINX	31st Dec.	31st Dec.
	G. METZINGER	14th Jan.	14th Jan.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Durrat.

To DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Omani, Alexandria, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

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Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Telephone: C. 651 and 749. 2 Queen's Building [19]

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	HONG KONG	SEPTEMBER 30, 1929.				OCTOBER 1, 1929.			
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind
Wladivostok	12	30.80	76.7	59	NNW	30.39	77.1	47	SE
Nomuro	11	29.98	76.1	59	NNW	30.36	77.1	47	SE
Hokodate	"	30.04	76.0	59	NNW	30.38	77.1	47	SE
Tokio	"	29.82	75.9	59	NNW	30.34	77.0	47	SE
Kochi	"	30.02	76.2	59	NNW	30.20	76.7	47	SE
Nagasaki	"	30.08	76.4	59	NE	30.16	76.6	47	SE
Kagoshima	"	30.16	76.6	59	NE	30.12	76.5	47	SE
Oshima	"	29.96	76.1	59	NNE	30.00	76.2	47	SE
Naha	"	30.02	76.2	59	N	29.96	76.1	47	ENE
Ishigakijima	"	29.98	76.1	59	S	30.00	76.2	47	ENE
Bonin Island	15	30.18	76.6	69	NE	30.22	76.8	68	ENE
Chefoo	14	30.18	76.5	77	ENE	30.17	76.6	68	ENE
Shanghai	"	30.17	76.8	76	ENE	30.19	76.8	71	E
Guthrie	"	30.00	76.2	80	NE	30.03	76.2	74	W
Sharp Peak	"	29.97	76.1	82	NE	30.00	76.2	73	NNE
Amoy	"	29.95	76.0	82	NE	30.01	76.1	71	NNE
Swatow	11	30.05	76.3	84	NE	29.99	76.1	68	ENE
Taihu	"	29.99	76.1	84	NNW	29.97	76.0	68	ENE
Taiwan	"	29.94	76.0	90	WSW	29.94	76.0	68	ENE
Koshun	"	29.94	76.0	82	NE	29.92	75.9	75	ENE
Pescadore	"	29.98	76.1	84	NE	29.94	76.0	75	ENE
Hong Kong	14	29.94	76.0	82	E	29.94	76.0	78	ENE
Gap Rock	"	29.93	76.0	82	E	29.94	76.0	78	ENE
Macao	"	29.92	75.9	86	ESE	29.92	75.9	79	E
Hoihow	"	29.91	75.9	81	NE	29.92	75.9	79	ENE
Pratas Island	15	29.94	76.0	86	NW	29.98	76.1	73	NNW
Phulien	"	29.85	75.8	81	N	29.89	75.9	77	NNW
Tourane	"	29.82	75.7	79	ENE	29.87	75.8	73	WSW
Cape St. James	"	29.82	75.7	79	ENE	29.86	75.8	79	ENE
Basco	14	29.86	75.8	79	E	29.84	75.7	77	SW
Apurri	"	29.82	75.7	82	ESE	29.85	75.8	77	ENE
Tuguegarao	"	29.79	75.6	86	NNW	29.82	75.7	77	ENE
Vigan	"	29.80	75.6	80	NE	29.80	75.6	81	E
Manila	"	29.80	75.6	80	NE	29.80	75.6	81	E
Legaspi	"	29.75	75.5	90	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Calbayog	"	29.75	75.5	90	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Tacloban	"	29.75	75.5	90	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Iloilo	"	29.75	75.5	90	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Cebu	"	29.75	75.5	86	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Surigao	"	29.75	75.5	86	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Saipan	"	29.75	75.5	86	NE	29.75	75.5	79	ESE
Guam	12.23	29.76	75.6	86	E	29.76	75.6	86	ESE
Yap	11.00	29.75	75.5	86	ENE	29.75	75.5	86	SW
Polew	"	29.75	75.5	86	ENE	29.75	75.5	86	SW
Ponape	"	29.75	75.5	86	ENE	29.75	75.5	86	SW
Labuan	14	29.80	75.9	84	NW	29.86	76.4	77	SW

October 1st. 10h. 34m.—The anticyclone has moved to the north of Japan and increased considerably in intensity. Pressure is low in the east of the Visayas.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the coast and over the N. China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.20 inches. Total since January 1, 67.97 inches, against an average of 75.67 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON OCTOBER 2.

District.

1.—Formosa Channel ... 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocke ... 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ... 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, September 30

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 8 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	29.99	29.92
Temperature	83	81	82
Humidity	75	72	68
Wind			
Direction	Calm	E	E
Force	0	3	2
Weather	0	0	C
Rain	0.68	0.00	2.99
Highest open-air Temperature	29.86		
Lowest open-air Temperature	30.75		
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.			

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AFTER YOU GO AWAY

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

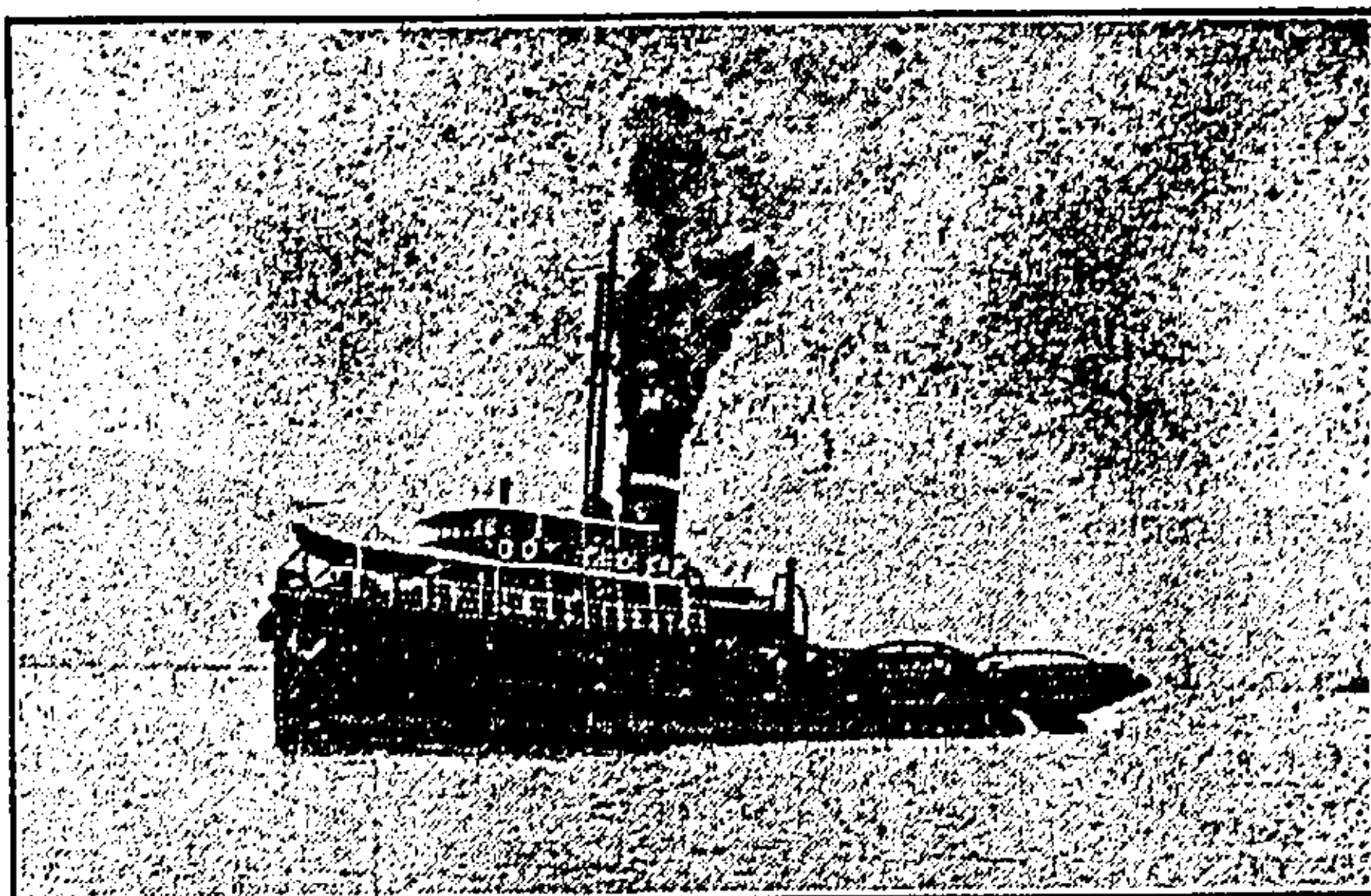
From October 2 to 8, 1929.

Days of Week	Date	High Water				Low Water			
		Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Wed.	2	2 m	8.58	7.4 m	2.24	3.2			
Thur.	3	2 m	9.38	5.9 m	3.19	1.9			
Fri.	4	1 m	10.35	5.8 m	3.48	1.2			
Sat.	5	1 m	11.22	6.3 m	4.18	0.7			
Sun.	6	10 m	10.57	5.7 m	5.80	0.5			
Mon.	7	1 m	11.15	7.0 m	5.19	2.9			
Tues.	8	2 m	11.42	6.9 m	5.52	4.2			

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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWAISANG" "WAISHING" "FOOSHING" "HOFANG"	Sun., 8th Oct., at 10 a.m. Wed., 9th Oct., at 10 a.m. Sun., 13th Oct., at 10 a.m. Wed., 16th Oct., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENBANG" "SUISANG" "KUMSANG" "HOSANG"	Wed., 2nd Oct., at 9 a.m. Tues., 15th Oct., at 10 a.m. Fri., 25th Oct., at 7 a.m. Wed., 6th Nov., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "NAMSANG"	Satur., 5th Oct., at 3 p.m. Mon., 14th Oct., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG" "MAUSANG"	Wed., 2nd Oct., at 3 p.m. Thurs., 10th Oct., at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN via WEL-HAI WEI & NEWCEWANG	"CHONGSHING" "CHIPSING"	Fri., 4th Oct., at Noon Sun., 20th Oct., at 10 a.m.

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Motor Vessel "GLENHIEL" (via Oran)	17th October
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE"	30th October
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	27th November
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	25th December

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	10th October
Steamship "FEMBROKESHIRE"	25th October
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	27th November
Steamship "GADNORSHIRE"	25th November
Motor Vessel "GLENHIEL"	6th December

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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Express Freight	S.S. "Franken"	departure	15th Oct.
Pass.	M.S. "FULDA"	departure	19th Oct.
Express Freight	S.S. "Main"	departure	8th Nov.
Pass.	S.S. "TRIER"	departure	16th Nov.
Express Freight	S.S. "Lahn"	departure	6th Dec.
Freight	M.S. "Trave"	departure	10th Dec.
Freight	M.S. "Koenigsberg"	departure	14th Dec.
Express Freight	S.S. "Iar"	departure	4th Jan. 1930
Freight	S.S. "Iarna"	departure	8th Jan.
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUCKEN"	departure	11th Jan.
Express Freight	S.S. "Aster"	departure	31st Jan.
Pass.	S.S. "COBLENZ"	departure	8th Feb.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Freight	S.S. "Main"	due here	5th Oct.</
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11 Days Kobe-Vancouver, 9 Days Yokohama-Vancouver

	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 13	Oct. 17	Oct. 28
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Nov. 13	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 21	Nov. 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 6	Dec. 14
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Dec. 14	Dec. 17	Dec. 20	Dec. 23	Dec. 31
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 15	Jan. 18	Jan. 21	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 1
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 5	Mar. 8	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	Mar. 22
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	Mar. 25	Mar. 27	Apr. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 9	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Apr. 30	May 3	May 6	May 8	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	May 15	May 18	May 20	May 22	May 30
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 23	July 26	July 29	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 23
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 25	Aug. 27	Sept. 5
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 25	Oct. 28	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	Nov. 14
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

Connecting Canadian Pacific Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec
every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow,
Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONG KONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Oct. 22, 5 p.m.	Oct. 24	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 26
Nov. 5, 5 p.m.	Nov. 7	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Nov. 8

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

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TENYO MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Oct.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

TOYAMA MARU ... Monday, 7th Oct.

MITSUBISHI MARU ... Monday, 21st Oct.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

HABUNA MARU (Calla Hall) ... Saturday, 5th Oct.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Oct.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Nov.

FOMBAU via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

AWA MARU ... Monday, 14th Oct.

NAGATO MARU ... Sunday, 27th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 29th Oct.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Oct.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, HAVANA via PANAMA.

LIBBON MARU ... Thursday, 10th Oct.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Constantinople, Genoa &

Marseilles.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 12th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

GENOA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Oct.

RANGOON MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MALACCA MARU (direct Fusan) ... Thursday, 3rd Oct.

KASHIMA MARU ... Monday, 14th Oct.

KAGA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Tuesday, 15th Oct.

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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 22,000 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
44,000 TONS.Cargo returns shown at the
Harbour Office during the 24 hours
ended at 9 a.m. yesterday by ves-
sels arriving in Hong Kong were
as follows:—

British	Cargo for	Through
H.K.	H.K.	Ports
Seang Bee, Singapore	1,600	400
Yuen Sang, Singapore	1,500	850
Hector, Dalney	—	3,100
Argonauta, Java	6,900	—
Seistan, Singapore	700	—
Talamba, Calcutta	850	4,260
Bennevis, England	850	4,060
Hong Kheng, Amoy	—	600
Atreus, England	1,000	6,300
Anhui, Amoy	—	730
Deebank, Keelung	—	70
Emp. of Russia, Canada	760	680
	13,340	21,050

American	Portland	550	1,600
Kentucky, Portland	550	1,600	
Swedish			
Formosa, Gortembury	290	6,000	
	290	6,000	
Norwegian			
Promise, Kebas	—	1,500	
Hermold, Hoikow	—	2,140	
	—	3,640	
Dutch			
Van Heutsz, Singapore	890	70	
	890	70	
Japanese			
Tamba Maru, Bombay	210	4,570	
Koyo Maru, Kurin	650	900	
Shuroi Maru, Muke	4,500	—	
Atsuta Maru, Middlesboro	680	6,400	
Toyama Maru, Seattle	800	—	
	6,810	11,870	
Chinese			
Tak Hing, Macao	60	—	
Cheung On, Shan Mei	80	50	
	140	50	
Total	22,020	44,230	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures dur-
ing the period under review were
as follows:—

British	Arr.	Dep.
Japanese	13	8
Norwegian	2	2
Chinese	2	3
Dutch	1	1
German	0	1
American	2	1
Swedish	1	1
Total	26	18

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

DEATH AT SEA.

The master of the s.s. Seistan
(Br.) arriving from Singapore and
Hoikow reports the death of a
Chinese deck passenger from ber-
teri on September 29.

Overcrowding.

The master of a passenger sampan
was fined \$6 by Mr T. W. H. Hose-
good at the Marine Court yesterday
for carrying six passengers in ex-
cess of the number allowed by his
license. Defendant was stopped by
the police and 17 passengers were
found on board.

Passenger Traffic Figures.

The passenger traffic figures for
the week ending September 28, as
published at the Harbour Office are
as under:—

Arr.	Dep.
Ocean going steamers 15,528	15,305
River steamers 25,648	24,150
Junks and launches 570	511
Total	41,746 39,966

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought
Asiatic deck passengers to the
Colony during the 24 hours ended
at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Seang Bee (Br.) Rangoon,	1,724
Yuen Sang (Br.) Singapore	232
Seistan (Br.) Singapore,	308
Talamba (Br.) Calcutta,	1,487
Hong Kheng (Br.) Amoy,	1,377
Anhui (Br.) Amoy, Swatow	1,416
Emp. of Russia (Br.) Van-	538
couver, Shanghai	1,697
Van Heutsz (Dut.) Singa-	29
pore	110
Atsuta Maru (Jap.) Singa-	
pore	
Cheung On (Chi.) Shanghai	110
Total	9,075

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

Wharves:—Kowloon: Talamba,
Yuen Sang, Toyama Maru, Ben-
nevis, Atsuta Maru; 'Holt's':
Atreus, Hector; O.S.K.: Menado
Maru; Douglas Lapraik: Haining;
Saikong: Wing Lee.Dock:—Kowloon: Venezia; Tai-
koo: Haithor, Tean; Cosmopolit-
an: Phranang.
Buys:—At St. Albans, A2 Van
Heutsz, A3 Toyama Maru, A4
Talamba, A5 Tacoma Maru, A6
Kwangchow, A10 Kando Maru,
C15 Clara Johnson, B21 Ribeiro, B24
Seang Bee, A25 Kentucky, A28 Bin-
tang, B32 Yatshing, C33 Cheong
Shing, B34 Seistan, C35 Hellas,
B36 Changchow, C37 Kueichow, B38
Haidis, C39 Chun Chih, C40 Ying-
chow, C42 Prosper, C44 Marly, C49
Koyo Maru, B50 Cape St. Andrews.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
To-day	6.15 a.m.	6.11 p.m.
To-morrow	6.15	6.10
Friday	6.10	6.09

ARRIVALS.

September 30.

Hermold, Norwegian str., 840 tons,
Capt. C. H. Anderson, from
Hoikow, Stonecutters.—Thore-
sen & Co.Promise, Norwegian str., 727 tons,
Capt. S. Hortrid, from Kebao,
Stonecutters.—K. Larsen & Co.
Seang Bee, British str., 3,784 tons,
Capt. J. G. Connor, from Singa-
pore, buoy No. A24.—Tuan Kee
& Co.

October 1.

Euphorbia, British str., 2,011 tons,
Capt. J. Donnelly, from Wham-
poo, Stonecutters.—Berg & Co.
Kentucky, American str., 3,343 tons,
Capt. Robert Wilson, from
Kobe, buoy No. A25.—States
S.S. & Co.Koyo Maru, Japanese str., 603 tons,
Capt. S. Watanabe, from Wham-
poo, buoy No. C40.—M.B.K.
Paling Maru, Japanese str., 1,689
tons, Capt. K. Mineoka, from
Swatow, buoy No. C17.—N.Y.K.
Ribera, British str., 2,933 tons,
Capt. G. L. Weatherill, from
Sebastik, buoy No. B21.—Doul-
well & Co.Tamba Maru, Japanese str., 3,533
tons, Capt. S. Kagami, from
Singapore, Stonecutters.—Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyo Maru No. 1, Japanese str.,
1,310 tons, Capt. T. Tekuchi,
from Dairen, Yamaguchi.—M.B.K.
Van Heutsz, Dutch str., 2,749 tons,
Capt. J. Groothoff, from Singa-
pore, buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.

CLEARANCES.

October 1.

Bennevis, for Takao.
Changchow, for Swatow.
Cheong Shing, for Canton.
Clara Johnson, for Saigon.
Emp. of Russia, for Manila.
Haithor, for Keelung.
Haining, for Swatow.
Haidis, for Port Courbet.
Hermold, for Whampoo.
Koyo Maru, for Canton.
Kentucky, for Manila.
Marly, for Bangkok.
Paling Maru, for Canton.
Phranang, for Canton.
Seang Bee, for Swatow.
Seistan, for Swatow.
Talamba, for Amoy.
Tamba Maru, for Moji.
Wing Lee, for K. C. Wan.
Yingchow, for Amoy.
Yuen Sang, for Amoy.

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"KARMALA"	9,128	12th Oct.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	8,715	17th Oct.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	8,715	17th Oct.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	8,715	17th Oct.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.
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"KALYAN"	8,715	17th Oct.	Mars, L'don, Hull, B'dm. & A'werp.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,006	19th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALAMBA"	8,018	24th Oct.	do.
"TARADA"	8,949	29th Oct.	do.
"SHIBALA"	7,841	3rd Nov.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	8th Nov.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,006	13th Nov.	do.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"NELLORE"	8,953	1st Nov.	Island, Townsville, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	8,956	9th Nov.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan. 1930	
"NELLORE"	8,953	3rd Jan.	

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